13 JUNE 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 138 BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 13 1927 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 June	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..		15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10.940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16.504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
8th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23 September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Sing'e Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £108
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMNA ..	8 437
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	15 June
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 ,,	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5893	29 ,,	13 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of ncreasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
15th June	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. BEST PORTLAND CEMENT TRADE MARK

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Candidates for SOUND TELEGRAPH TRAINING to join the PURISON TELEGRAPH TRAINING COLLEGE, Ludhiana. Prospectus free.
A R284

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit second language and having experience in teaching for five years at least. For pay and other information write to M. C. GANDHI, Vejalpoor, Broach.
A R287

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT required by an old established Insurance Company for the Bombay Presidency. Best of terms granted. None but firms of standing, or gentlemen of good position need apply Box No. 1985 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A 28688

WANTED.—MANAGER for the Government Cattle and Dairy Farm, Patna. Practical experience of modern methods of dairying in all its branches and growing fodder crops essential. Pay—according to qualifictions but not exceeding Rs. 500. Applications with copies of diplomas if any and testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to July 1st. D. QUINLAN, I.V.S., Director, Civil Veterinary Dept., Bihar and Orissa. Patna, the 6th June, 1927.
A 28678

WANTED for the D. A. V. College, Lahore.—I A LECTURER IN PHYSICS. Pay upto Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. II A LECTURER IN ECONOMICS, pay upto Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. M.Sc.s in Physics and M.A.s in Economics with previous teaching experience need only apply to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 28679

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED that three hundred 7 1/2 p. c. Debentures of the Hindustan Assurance, and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., of Lahore issued to Balwant Rai I. Bhutt of the Crown Company, Bombay, have not been paid for by the said Mr. Balwant Rai I. Bhutt. Any person dealing in the said Debentures without my written authority will do so at his peril. G. BROCKMAN PALMER, Secretary. Warden Road, Bombay.
R 28671

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equailed for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P 10886

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—"STANDARD", 7 seater Motor Car of 20 to 30 H. P. with Brand New Tyres and Tubes. Apply Box No. 100 Advt., Dept "Bombay Chronicle".

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

PERSIA —BALUCHISTAN —AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Rose Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/0; Persian Saffron 8/- ounce; Assafoetida, Salabmisri 9/- lbs. Cumins Black 2/- lbs; Assorted Dry Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quality Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R224

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

GIFT OF GOD.

FOR BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

And all kinds of Skin diseases and Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Carbuncle, Cancers, Eczema, Gangrine, Seinus, etc., etc., under special diet.

50,000 Free Sample Packets for Leucoderma by V. P. P. for 6 As. to meet the cost of its transmission. I have arranged to distribute sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2, V. P. charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

Please Note.—It is not possible at all to expect any reply or Pamphlets unless the name and address are quite legibly written and one anna Postage stamp enclosed for the purpose.

You will never be ill, because, health depends upon (1) Free movement of the bowels and (2) good digestive power. I have experimented on thousands of patients the following medicines for last 40 years with remarkable result.

A Trial is Solicited.

"MAHABALI CHURNA."

Is a tonic laxative or mild form of purgative and is invaluable to those suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Scrofula, Blind, Piles, Asthma, Furred or coated tongue, Colic and gravel pains, Liver complaint, Kidney Diseases, Bronchitis, Dizziness and Blurred sight, Headache, Bilious disorders, Fever and many other diseases.

The only way of keeping good health is to keep the bowels clear, hence this "Mahabali Churna" is a bosom friend to all. If it is used when using other medicines it hastens their efficacy.

Price Re. 1 per phial. Postage extra.

"MAHABALI RASAYANA."

Or the great Indigenous Appetiser. It is particularly suited for those suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, (acute and chronic). Acidity, Diarrhoea, Gastritis and all diseases of the kindred nature.

It is very suitable for those who have sedentary habits and have to be engaged in gait after a meal.

Price Re. 1 per phial. Postage extra.

All other Disease can be treated by Correspondence.

PANDIT KRIPARAM
(Specialist in Leprosy).
8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, HOWRAH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co. Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kupnas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests. Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.
28507

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

1. A LECTURER for German and French languages. Salary Rs. 300/- p.m.
2. PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH. The candidate should be an Honours graduate of an European University. Salary Rs. 600/- p.m.
3. READER in Mathematics. Salary Rs. 400/- p.m.
4. LECTURER IN PHYSICS. Salary Rs. 200/- to 250/- according to qualifications.
5. LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY. Salary Rs. 200/- to 250/- p.m. according to qualifications.
6. DEMONSTRATOR IN ZOOLOGY for Intermediate College. Salary Rs. 125/- p.m.
7. LECTURER IN BOTANY for Intermediate College. Salary Rs. 200/- p.m.
8. DEMONSTRATOR IN BOTANY. Salary Rs. 100/- p.m.
9. LECTURER IN DRAWING. Salary Rs. 200/- p.m.

All these posts are graded, which will be given at the time of confirmation. Apply to the REGISTRAR, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY not later than 30th June, 1927.
28689

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHIEF OFFICER of the Bhusaval Municipal Borough, carrying pay Rs. 100-150 with Horse allowance of Rs. 20/- p. m.

The applicant must be a Graduate of a recognised University or a qualified Engineer and must know Marathi well, one experienced in Municipal Administration preferred.

The applicant should state his age, place of residence, and furnish copies of testimonials, if any.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st July 1927.

PRESIDENT,
City Municipality, Bhusaval.
Bhusaval, 6.6-1927.
28677

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that the appointment of Mr. BALWANT RAI I. BHUTT of the Crown Company Bombay, as Chief Agent of this Society for the Bombay Presidency has been cancelled, and the said Mr. Balwant Rai I. Bhutt has no authority to act as our Agent in any business, or receive any money in our name.

G. BROCKMAN PALMER,
Secretary.
The Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd
Bombay Branch.
28686

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that in the newly constructed Market at Chaupatty every commodity can now be purchased.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. S. KOWSHIK,
Superintendent of Markets.
A. C. Markets,
8th June, 1927.
28674

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

TIME at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra at 3-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT for IDD

PRISCILLA DEAN
IN
"A CAFE IN CAIRO"

A vivid love tale of a captiving little houri. It's one of the real great pictures of the year. Also a laughable comedy.

On Wednesday Only
on account of Hindoos' festival
"SAVITRI" to be screened.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

THIS WEEK

United Pictures Syndicate's
Special Picture

The Ideal Wife

DON'T FAIL IT.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 420 CASES OF BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Khanbhoy Kikabhoy and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 13th June 1927 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

AC.6450 420 cases of Belgian Window Glass, 4th quality, assorted sizes.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLEARANCE SALE

FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.

Bangalore pattern sandals made of stout leather strongly stitched. Sale prices As. 14/- to Re. 1-4/-. Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
Chromepet P. O. S. India.
28690A

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NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 11
To-day's price.

July	16.82+.02
October	17.16.–
December	17.40+.09
January	17.43+.01
March	17.63+.01
Middling Spot	17.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 11

July	16.98+.12
October	17.17+.05
Middling Spot	16.75+.08

NEW YORK.

New York, June 10.

New York, 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.95	+.12
October	17.29	+.07
January	17.57	+.12

New York, Noon Calt.

July	16.96	+.13
October	17.32	+.10
January	17.61	+.08

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, June 11

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to great Britain nil bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 14,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11.

The Livetpool Cotton Market remained closed to-day.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment quoted £9:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
June/July shipment paid £17:15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June/July shipment quoted £20:16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 11.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
June/July shipment sellers 54/6.
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
June/July shipment sellers 55/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
June/July shipment paid and sellers 56/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
June shipment sellers 56/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19.3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.1/2
National Bank	£49-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-5/8
Conversion Loan	£76.1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59.1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69.3/8
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-1/
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£93

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 11.

T T Berlin on London	20.49 5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	Unquoted
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	28.04
T T Milan on London	88.00
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 p. c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 11.

Linseed Oil, naked. London, ewt.—
June/Aug delivery sellers 33/1 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 33/9.

LINSEED.

London, June 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/July shipment sellers £18:10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £18:12:6.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i.f, ton.—
June/July shipment offered £16:11:3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
June/July shipment offered £19:7:6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. June 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 per cent.

PRODUCE MARKET

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

MUKTSAR, (Punjab), June 9.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Har	4 9 6
Wheat Bhadon	4 13 0
Wheat Asuj	4 15 6
Bram Jeth	3 14 0
Gram Har	3 14 0
Gram Asuj	4 2 7 1/2
Barley Jeth	3 4 0
Barley Asuj	3 9 9
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 3 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 4 6

READY.

Wheat 4/8 to 4/14, Gram 3/13 to 3/14/6, Barlty 3/2/6 to 3/4/, Rapeseeds 7/12/ to 8/10/, Cottonseeds 4/0/6.

Market arrival.

Wheat 2,000 mds. Gram 1,000 mds. Barley 500 mds. Rapeseeds 50 mds.

Market condition.

Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. June 11.

Java Sugar, Fine, White Dutch Standard No. 25. c. and f. Calcutta—
June per cwt. 14/9.
July/Sept per cwt. 14/9.
Oct/Nov per cwt. 14/9.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt 14/10 3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/11 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 11.

Smoked Sheet. Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/6 1/4 buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/6 1/2 sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/6 1/4 buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/6 1/2 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London. June 11.

Silver.—Market quiet.

Spot	26 3/8
Forward	26 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London. June 11.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11:1/2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 10.

Demand Bills	485.31

COFFEE.

New York, June 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 7/8.

KEROSENE RATES

Bombay, June 10.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

The following are the Kerosene Rates.

	Rs. a. p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 ams	9 10 0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 4 0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 12 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 10 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. in bulk per 8 Imp. Galls.	6 6 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. per 2 tins.	6 4 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. in bulk per 8 Imp. Galls.	5 0 6

THE BAWDWIN MINE.

June 6.

The Burma Corporation, Ltd., have sent the following for publication:—

The General Manager reports the following developments:

The Eastern Orebody Shan Lode No. 7 Level has been cross-cut at 257 North exposing 21 feet of ore of which 13 1/2 feet assays 35.6 ounces of Silver, 44.8 per cent. Lead, 23.4 per cent. Zinc, .2 per cent. Copper. 7 1/2 feet assays 20.8 ounces of Silver, 24.4 per cent. Lead, 4.2 per cent. Zinc, 7.8 per cent. Copper.

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE

Messrs. Lewis and Jones in their weekly circular dated 9th inst. state that this week's business in securities has been disappointing, a dull market ruling for the most part. With the sole exception of 3 1/2 per cent. Paper which has receded to 77/12 quotations show rather an improving tendency which will probably continue as money eases further. The market expects a further reduction in the Bank Rate this month.

Imperial Bank of India rate unchanged at 6 per cent.

	Redn.	Yield.
3 1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper	77.12	4.07
4 p. c. Conversion Loan	94.8	4.27
4 p. c. 1960/70	89.0	4.15
5 p. c. 1935 (taxable)	102.7	4.20
5 p. c. 1929/47 (taxable)	101.7	4.44
5 p. c. 1933 (taxfree)	103.6	4.40
5 p. c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	108.0	4.50
5 1/2 p. c. 1928 (taxfree)	106. 6	4.34
6 p. c. 1927 (taxfree)	100.13	3.89
6 p. c. 1930 (taxfree)	105. 6	4.33
6 p. c. 1931 (taxfree)	106.10	4.36
6 p. c. 1932 (taxfree)	107.12	4.39
3 1/2 p. c. Bom. Dev. Loan	112.10	4.62

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The ruling market factor this week has been the publication of the Government of India's decision on the Tariff Board's Report on this Industry. The industry is to get nothing beyond the removal of the import duty on mill stores and machinery. There is no disguising the fact that the decision has caused disappointment generally but at the same time the difficulties confronting the Government are admittedly many. It is rumoured that the Mill Owners will endeavour to reduce costs by effecting a cut in the operatives' wages and if this is done a repetition of the 1925 strike is not improbable.

Quotations for the favourite speculative counters have receded about 20 points this week and there may be some further decline.

Gokaks quote 137/8, Sassoon Silks 70 X. D., Indian Bleaching 250 and Finlay 157/8.

The Stock Exchange re-opens on Monday the 13th.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Business on the whole has been quiet and there has been very little variation in quotations except for some liveliness in Cements and Alcock Ashdowns.

Bank Shares.—Sellers of Imperial Banks have become more numerous and a fair turnover resulted in the fully paid shares around 1180. The Contributories have sellers at 372/8. Barodas were done at 85/8 and India Banks at 79 with scrip in short supply. Centrals close steady at 29/10.

Railway Shares.—These continue a narrow market and very few bargains have transpired. Ahmedabad Prant) are better at 872 1/2 Amritsar Pattis changed hands at 146, Central Provinces at 106, cum the reduced interim dividend of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Saras are on offer at 100.

Cement Shares.—Bundis have receded to 27/6 after business done as low as 26. Katnis remain steady at 176/4 with scrip scarce and Indians close at 208 3/4 after 217 done. Punjab Ord. are available around 8/2. All these companies are doing well and the shares may be bought to lockaway for better prices.

Manganese Shares.—Shivrajpurs and C. I. M.'s have improved to 50 and 26/4 respectively on some buying enquiry.

Bombay Burmas have recovered to 673/12 and 195 respectively but we consider the big shares still too highly priced.

Alcocks have been bought up to 317/8 but close 10 points lower.

Bombay Trams are a steady spot around 141/14 with Telephones unchanged at 41/8.

Hydro Elec. Group.—Quotations in this group remain very steady. Hydro Ord. have put on 10 points but may be adversely affected on possibilities of a mill strike.

Andra Vly. Ord. 827 1/2 Tata Hydro Ord. 1073 3/4 XD Tata Power O. 560 Andra Vly. Pref. 985 Tata Hydro Pref. 987 1/2 XD Tata Power P. 857 1/2.

Iron and Steel Shares.—Tata Steel Ord. and Defd. shares continue rather out of favour meantime and future movements will depend largely on the company's report which the market awaits with interest. A good business has resulted in the 2nd pref. shares but buyers requirements are easily filled around the quotations:—

Tata Iron Ord. 58/8 1st Pref. 132.
Tata Iron Def. 195 2nd Pref. 89.

Rubber Shares.—Our latest cable advises an increase of 51 tons in the London Stocks of Rubber to 67105 tons. Sterling shares have been marked down somewht whilst the commodity price has fallen to around 1/7 per pound.

INDIAN BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—With reference to the article by Mr. Ramchandra Iyer I fully endorse his views about the lack of support to the Indian institutions by our own businessmen.

There are hundreds of cotton mills and ginning factories, owned by Indians, but insured with foreign companies paying thousands of rupees as premiums to foreign companies and neglecting to support the country's own institutions. It is no use complaining about exploitation of India by foreigners when some of our well-placed countrymen themselves join hands with the foreigners and make the exploitation easy.

Take for instance, the cotton mills in Bombay and several other factories where Indian Capital and Indian Labour are invested and see what the mill agents and owners do for their banking account and insurance polices. They find bad business to-day and want support from the public. They want high protective duties and bounty at the cost of tax-payers, whereas they go about throwing country's wealth in things foreign. How many mill-owners themselves use Indian cloth, purchase available Indian made materials for their mills and homes or support Indian merchants by placing orders of their requirements? You will find many of our so-called leaders of business placing orders with foreigners and giving them better treatment than to their own countrymen.

You will find their banking accounts and insurance policies whether for fire or for life with foreign banks and foreign insurance companies, thus helping the foreigners to drain away the country's wealth. It is to some extent these high-placed Indians who are responsible for the poverty of this country. These big people complain of bad business and want public support. How can this be possible? The best businessmen are forgetting the fundamentals of business. They have sapped the country's blood and wealth which was keeping up the mills and factories enabling them to make large profits. They have given this away to foreign countries. Why the foreigners are not coming to help? They know their own interest and they have the interests of their country at heart. The only way to improve business all round is to encourage your own Indian institutions. European finance will not help you. If you have your own institutions, strong financially, you will get help from them in time of need. Therefore, every Indian businessman must think first about Indian fire and Indian life insurance companies and Indian banks and stop by all means in their power the exploitation of country's resources by foreigners, Yours etc.

C. C. FOZDAR.

WEEKLY NEW YORK MARKET

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their weekly report New York 12th May state as under:—

COTTON.

Developments of the past week in conjunction with the weakened technical position of the market following the recent sharp advance have tended to curb bullish enthusiasm and to promote the growth of reactionary sentiment. Nevertheless, a heavy volume of long liquidation was well absorbed on moderate setbacks and the market has maintained a generally good tone.

For the time being, at least, the flood situation has ceased to exert an important influence and, in consequence of reports made to the Department of Agriculture by their statisticians in the inundated districts, ideas regarding the ultimate effect of the disaster on new crop acreage and production are much more conservative than formerly. These reports, although incomplete, may be tabulated as follows:

State.	Estimated Area of Crop Land Overflowed: Acres.
Arkansas	1,646,000
Mississippi	750,000
Louisiana	?
Missouri	319,000

State.	Of which Planted to Cotton Last Year: Acres.
Arkansas	935,000
Mississippi	585,000
Louisiana	303,404
Missouri	39,000

State.	Production 1926-27 in Flooded Districts: Bales.
Arkansas	477,611
Mississippi	347,000
Louisiana	143,362
Missouri	"

In Louisiana, additional floods are momentarily expected to occur in territory south of the area at present under water but comparatively little cotton land will, it is believed, be affected. It will be noted from the above table that in the four States mentioned only 1,862,404 acres of cotton land were inundated, on 1,823,404 of which 967,973 bales were produced this season. According to the preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture a total of 10,215,000 acres were in cotton cultivation in these States on June 25th last year.

During the past week the recession of flooded waters from the north central part of the belt was retarded by heavy rains which also interrupted what field work would otherwise have been possible. Elsewhere, planting and replanting have made good progress but rains would be beneficial in the Atlantic States and in South and West Texas.

The spot demand in the South was largely confined to cotton of premium staple lengths but exports continue on a large scale, shipments to date approximating 10,000,000 bales and exceeding those of a year ago by 2,800,000. Spinners' takings are exceptionally large, the increase relative to last year for the period January 1st May 6th amounting to 1,600,000 bales. These figures would appear to indicate that manufacturers are in a comparatively strong position with regard to supplies of raw material but, in view of the generally high rate of spindle activity, there seems to be no immediate prospect of any pronounced falling off in the mill demand.

Reports from domestic cotton textile centres indicate a healthy situation with prices generally higher. Probably the most representative figures covering domestic production, sales and shipments of standard cotton textiles are those compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Their April summary in yards (000s omitted) is as follows:

	April, 1927	April, 1926
Production	237,185	211,948
Sales	252,301	169,258
Shipments	222,942	190,434
		Change.
Production		Plus 11.9 p.c.
Sales		Plus 49.1 p.c.
Shipments		Plus 17.1 p.c.
Stocks on hand:		
April 1st	162,438	250,555
April 30th	176,681	272,069
Stocks on hand:		
April 1st		—35.2 p.c.
April 30th		—35.1 p.c.
Unfilled orders:		
April 1st	445,171	258,007
April 30th	474,530	236,831
Unfilled orders:		
April 1st		Plus 72.5 p.c.
April 30th		Plus 100.4 p.c.

With regard to the future course of the market, a continuance of the recent improvement in weather conditions may cause a further recession under the weight of long liquidation. In our opinion, however, the new crop outlook is too uncertain and the rate at which cotton is passing into consumption is too high to warrant any drastic decline and we consider scale down purchases reasonably safe.

A little Icilma Cream before and a little after the game will keep your complexion from harm.

The Cream of the Court

Before playing tennis, remember to protect the face, arms and neck by rubbing in a little Icilma. Light and evanescent as a snowflake, it interposes an invisible protective layer between the skin and the scorching sun, and prevents the dust of the court from working its way into the pores. After the game, a little gentle massage with the finger-tips dipped in Icilma brings the tissues into perfect condition.

Icilma is unique in containing the famous beautifying Icilma Water from Northern Africa. And by a special process of manufacture (taking nine times as long as the preparation of ordinary creams), it is wrought to an exquisite foamy lightness which makes it the most ethereal of all creams and the best base for powder.

Try silk-sifted Icilma Face Powder, too, the dainty powder which clings.

Icilma CREAM

In beautiful new jade-coloured jars. Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadev. Road, Bombay.
June 12.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	"	0 12 0
Century	"	0 11 6
Jacob	"	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 11 6
Apollo	"	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	"	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0 15 6
Phoneix	"	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	"	0 15 0
Ka iamardan	"	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	"	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	"	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weigh.) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	"	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 9
David Mill	"	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	"	0 15 3
Moon Mill	"	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Enlay	"	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	"	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 14 6
Sakuntala	"	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 6
Globe	"	0 14 3
Rachael	"	0 14 3
Palkhi	"	0 14 6
Maher	"	0 14 9
Kechhwa	"	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	"	0 15 0
Textile	"	0 15 0
Century	"	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 3
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	0 15 6
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	0 15 3
Century	"	0 15 6
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	0 15 3
1386 Tata	"	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	"	3 12 0
Century	"	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	"	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	"	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	"	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	"	7 10 0
Hindustan	"	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	"	6 4 0

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or mixed, or due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Canada:—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, I.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A.T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS

BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. Tel. Add CHEMIST. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

SALITA:—			
Century	"	0	14 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	14 6
STRIPPED SAREES Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5 0
777 Crescent	"	2	3 6
Apollo David	"	2	3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—			
Kanta	per lb	1	2 0
Phoenix	"	1	2 0
Kohinoor	"	1	2 0
Tata	"	1	2 0

RESTORATION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT, MERE AGENT.

MR. PUROHIT'S PANHGUJARATI SCHEME.

The Sixth Baroda State's Subjects' Congress opened at Petalad on Friday, under the presidency of Mr. Purohit. A summary of Mr. Purohit's address has appeared in these columns. Below are given important extracts from his long address:—

"In the name of Emperor George V., a proclamation was issued to assure Indian Princes and people for equal dominion status of India in Commonwealth of Sister communities under the British Empire. Diarchy is tested in Indian provinces and has proved a failure. The year of 1929 A.D. raises expectations of further grant of self-responsible Government to India. At present British Indian citizens are citizens of the Empire in name. Inspite of adverse vote of the Legislative Assembly. Nabha had to abdicate the throne, Indore preferred abdication to trial for charges preferred against him. Hyderabad has to obey the advise of the political department. Native princes are anxious to safeguard the dynastic privileges and powers in pursuance of past treaties and agreements. Lord Irwin emphasised; "if the object of the Government in British India and Native States is to promote the welfare of people committed to their care, whether exercised through one form of government or another, power is an instrument entrusted to their hands for public and not private benefit and foresaw no difficulty in divising means by which in mutual respect both British India and the States should join as partners to bring their peculiar gift to India's feet."

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

British merchants protest against traffic of Kathiawar ports and insist if necessary on custom cordon at Viramgame. Some leaders of British India are anxious to have self-governments in India with reservations as to army, navy, air force, Civil Services, foreign, International and Indian policy. Some officers are anxious to free currency and credit policy from the control of British Indian Assembly by a reserve bank controlled by a directorate appointed by shareholders. Mill interests are sacrificed, mill owners think at the altar of Japanese friendship—in view of critical situation in China at the Government of India's action in disallowing recommendations made by Tariff Inquiry Committee for protection of textile industry against Japanese and foreign competition.

Baroda State has enthusiasti- His Highness The Maharaja Saheb, who is first among native princes, who is inspired by national aims and ideals, who has richly deserved gratitude of all Indians by his compulsory free primary education, and by the introduction of social beneficial legislation and by establishment of Village Panchayats and Local Boards and Legislative Council and other organs of self-government. He is by common consent one of the eminent builders of modern India and pioneer torch-bearer of Indian illumination and new dispensation. Baroda subjects are buoyed up with hopes and aspirations engendered by oscillations of conscious currents and streams of new hopes of modern India. Their expectations for wider share in the administration of the state are benumbed by chilly silence of ministers as regards concession of further reforms.

Prices and outturn of crops have declined. Wages are halved Fees in Secondary Schools are increased, house taxation has been forced upon the Baroda Town's people. No announcement is made as regards excise policy. No orders appear to have passed by government on Kaliparaj Committee's report. Revision settlement of Taluka after Taluka is effected without consultation of the leaders of the people. Subsoil Cess and notified area levy have come into force. Aristocracy seems to take no interest in popular movements. Important rules in connection with 'Inam' 'Ankadia' and alienation branches are not yet published, though made binding on the people and given force of law.

Cultivation of opium in the State for State consumption also is threatened court fees are on increase, business and trade are slack.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

"Then the question arises what is the need of representative institution responsible to the governed? Ministers of Native States declare that they are doing the best for the interest of the subjects. They are technical experts and run machinary of the State with efficiency. Why hanker after responsible government in Native India? The reply is as J. S. Mill put it "good government is no substitute for self-government" men are not dead matter or dumb animals but men are persons with rights and liabilities. Each person is an end in himself or herself and never a mere means.' Citizenship implies right to participate in Judicial executive and legislative functions of the State or else he is a slave, a barbarian half man, a child, bnt not a perfect citizen. From time of Aristotle onward Greeks considered non-Greeks as unfit for government, as Americans considered Red Indians, and Europeans do consider Afrfcans and Asiatics and as some Englishmen, do consider British Indians. It is, therefore, necessary to be a complete citizen to be recognised as a person who has a right to take part in administration directly or by his representative. Thus Indian States' subjects request for government responsible to representative institutions for realization of full citizenship. Even in ancient India King called himself a servant of the State and not master of subjects. Rama is alleged to have sent Sati Sita, though pregnant, to a forest in deference to public opinion.

Thus after forty years of compulsory education in the State, after 25 years of Local Boards in the State with higher percentage of literacy in Baroda State than her neighbour, British India, this Congress naturally expects government responsible to representative institutions. Small states like Denmark and Servia have it. A representative Assembly may be convened of 84 representatives elected by 21 lakh of population by direct universal suffrage of men and women, at the rate of one per 23 thousand. Sixteen ex-officio members and 23 elected by culturral, commercial, and industrial associations and of women as well as of depressed classes and Kaliparaj people. Government may ask the leader of the representative Assembly to form a cabinet or government may select ministers from among the people or even from outside of the State. But a resolution for dismissal of a minister by the representative Assembly may be considered by government, and a repetition of it shall require his dismissal by the State. Thus appointment would rest with government and yet each individual shall be responsible to the people through the representative Assembly.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR SWARAJ.

Are not present ministers good and efficient? They are but as mentioned above good government is no substitute for self-government. Will Australians allow Japanese, to carry on their government, however efficient and cheap they may be? Will Italy or France allow efficient Germans to conduct their administration even without pay? We, Indians are so hypnotized that we are not conscious of the evil even where others would not tolerate it.

Each member of the Congress is no less loyal to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, to his throne and to his lineage. However, we are proud to say there are subjects of the Baroda State who are loyal, efficient and cultured to satisfactorily work departments of commerce or industry, revenue or public works, education or any other department to the credit of individuals, to the benefit of the State and satisfaction of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

The representative Assembly should have a right to pass the laws and to sanction Budget. Organic laws may be passed for the constitution of the State. "The Budget for the King in Native States may be fixed at 10 per cent. of the revenue."

There may be provision for dissolution of the Assembly at the end of every three or five years and in case of conflict between Ministers and the Assembly, and also to illicit opinions of the people without dissolution of the Assembly by plebiscite or a referandum.

How are the Municipalities and Local Boards? Of course, their work may not be satisfactory and yet State subjects are entitled to responsible representative institutions because the State is an organism.

LAND REVENUE.

Touching on Land Revenue, Mr. Purohit said: "Land should be considered like any other property and thus land revenue system may be overhauled. As an ideal, tax should be levied on all net incomes derived from land or trade or commerce or industry. There is nothing in ancient Hindu Text to show that the land is the property of the king. In Mimansa Lord Jamini says that King cannot make a gift of land, because he is not the owner except a piece of land which he may have purchased. By conquest, conqueror gets right over private property of the conquered. He only gets the right to act according to Dharma, to protect the good and punish the wicked and thus to a right to levy tax from the good and accept fines from the wicked. He does not get property over fields, etc., because the vanquished had none. By occupation fields belong to the possessors. The King is only entitled to 1|6th of the good or bad fruits of his people. The theory of unearned increment of rent in England and the theory of ownership of land by the State of Russia is for the benefit of the people and not for ease and amusement of the Governor. Thus by one tax-system question of permanent or periodical settlement would disappear. Government should not charge any tax at the time of revision settlement for improvements effected, by land-holders at their own cost, as provided in Section 106 of Bombay Land Revenue Code and Section 80 of the Baroda Land Revenue Code. The system of sub-soil water cess was accepted by the Government of Bombay when Sir Barroy Ellis, Commissioner N. D. became a counsellor on the suggestion of Major Prescots, who alleged the cost of pacca well at Rs. 45 and for kacha Rs. 5 to 8 for land where access to water was so easy in spite of the hesitation of Sir George Vingate. For Jalod Taluka, the water was accessible at 22ft. and yet the Government of India apprehended in justice as assessment may be levied of a non-existent water advantage or of one which may prove impossible to use. Mr. Stuart Survey Commissioner, pointed out greater chances of error in the classification system of the Bombay Presidency and passed the acceptance of a sub-soil system when the other was already accepted. The Revenue Minister Mr. R. C. Dutt pointed out the injustice that it taxes cultivators for a benefit which many of them are too poor to derive, as a well costs a thousand rupees or more at a depth of 30ft. or 40 ft. which cultivators cannot as a rule sink without ruining themselves. Similarly, special cess in notified areas of Rs. 30 or 40 per bega is equally unjust.

SETTLEMENT SYSTEM.

If the settlement system is to be continued, it should be assessed by a tribunal of two Government officers, two representatives of the Taluka and two representatives of the village. In case of land assessment as well as in income-tax assessment, parties should have a right to test the principle and justice in a civil court.

Secondly, the system is inelastic as it leaves no alternative for payment in cash and makes him liable to a penalty of 25 p.c. additional fine in case of non-payment at the due date. In 1881, land revenue was 85 lakhs and miscellaneous revenue was 11 lakhs 1 babashai, i.e., about 80 lakhs. In 1904, 1905, land revenue increased to 85 lakhs, that is, 1|16th within twenty years. In 1925, it rose to 1 crore and 20 lakhs, that is, an increase of 50 per cent. during last twenty years. Navsari revenue increased from 19 to 20 lakhs. The incidence is 1 rupee per bega and Rs. 5|8 per man.

Kadi has increased to 40 from 28 1|2 and has 1|4 per bega and Rs. 4|8 per head. Baroda increased to 50 from 35 and has Rs. 2|8 per bega and Rs. 7 per head.

Amreli has increased to 9 from 6 and has 3|4 per bega and Rs. 6 per head.

Thus increase is going on and the rates in Baroda District are higher than those in neighbour British India by 17 to 10. This question requires careful examination by a mixed tribunal.

EXCISE.

There was no excise revenue in the Baroda State, as a premier Hindu State, protector of Hindu Dharma, which is averse to drinking. In 1880-81 and for some time thereafter there was no abkari revenue. In 1903, 4, 5 it ran upto 7 or 8 lakhs. In 1924-25 it came upto about 36 lakhs. The declared policy of all civilized States as well as of Baroda is minimum of consumption of liquor by the people and maximum amount of revenue. Maximum amount of revenue has been achieved but consumption does not seem to have declined in 1924-25 from 1900.

Shops in Navsari division have increased from 350 in 1899 to 584 in 1924-25 or 554 in 1925. There is increase of consumption in Baroda division in 1899 from 70,000 gallons of 25 u.p. to 130 in 1924-25. It is no wonder as the recent vendor at Navsari has to pay 16 1|2 lakhs for consumption by a district containing three lakhs and forty thousand souls. And 5 lakhs for Baroda having population less than 1 lakh, not to mention 8 lakhs to be paid by moffusil license-holders of the Baroda District. Add to this working expenses of a rupee per gallon and perhaps hope of no less profits. This will work out at Rs. 5 per head at least in Navsari Division and as well as in the city of Baroda. In Navsari, the income per head will work out at (2 x 6 equals 12) plus (1|2 x 66) to 33, i.e., 12 plus 33 equal to 45, i.e., five out of forty two annas of every rupee per head income. This must weigh heavily on backward Kalipuraj people.

RELATIONS OF STATES WITH BRITISH INDIA.

It will be observed that all proclamations are issued to princes and people of India. Subjects of Native States are not specially mentioned. Perhaps, they are covered under one or the other. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar is an old ally and friend of the East India Company and the British Government. The British Government elected to mediate between Baroda and its tributaries, who were about hundred years ago temporarily handed over to the British Government for the collection of the tribute. Thus the British Government is an agent or a trustee for Baroda. Baroda prays for restoration of sovereignty and ancient privileges. It is beautiful to dream that Baroda regains its ancient sovereignty and becomes overlord of Gujrat from Goddess Ambaja's temple at Mount Abu to the sacred shrines of Trambakaswara from Lord Krishna's temple at Dwarka to Goddess Kalka at Pavagadh hills will be under the suzeranity of H. H. the Gaekwar, with sea coast from Dwarka to Daman, Gujrat under Baroda suzeranity, principal States will be Mandliks. There would be one language, one script, one civilization and one region for realizing best scopes and tradition of our mother land Gujrat. There will be one representative Assembly for all Gujrat if British Indians within the four boundaries will join Baroda.

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

RESOLUTIONSOF PETLAD CONFERENCE

PETLAD, June 11.

The Conference met this afternoon again. After passing some resolutions of a minor nature, Seth Mahsukhbai moved for a committee to investigate and removed the difficulties experienced by people on account of levy of duties on certain commodities landing on Okha Port. The resolution was passed.

Another resolution expressed dissatisfaction at the policy adopted by Government and the order passed by His Highness on the report of the Kaliparaj Inquiry Committee.

Mr. Buch of Sayaji Vijaya moved a resolution recommending to His Highness government to make physical culture compulsory in the State and to devise a scheme to start military schools for training young men of the State for military service irrespective of caste or creed. Speakers stressed the importance of physical culture and the resolution was passed amidst cheers, unanimously.

DEPUTATION TO GOVT.

A deputation of eleven members including the President and Secretaries was formed to wait upon His Highness' government with all the resolutions passed in this session after fixing a convenient date.

The office bearers for the current year were then appointed, and with expressions of appreciation of services of volunteers the Conference came to a close.

In his closing remarks President advised them to have faith in themselves and trust God. He pointed out the importance of financial aid to Praja mandal without which no institution could go on. He asked for the introduction of adult school movement in the State, and village organisation. He said that they may fight for their rights with their rulers but would not brook interference from anybody outside. He concluded with an appeal to the delegates to come to the next session with a good amount of social work to their credit.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the President the session came to a close.—Free Press.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on the 10th instant at 4 p.m. at the Company's registered office, 7|11 Elphinstone Circle, when the following Resolution was submitted:—

That the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business and that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Dhunjibhoy B. Petit, Esq., be and is hereby appointed Liquidator, without remuneration, for the purposes of such wending up."

This Resolution was vehemently thrown win out by the shareholders by a thumping majority of 32 against it and 12 in its favour. There was some excitement, but the feelings ran very high when Mr. Dhunjibhoy Petit's name as a liquidator was read out by him. The majority being so large a poll was not demanded. The meeting was then dissolved.

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Drink a cup of delicious "Ovaltine" regularly before retiring. There is nothing comparable to this easily digested food beverage for soothing worn nerves and preventing digestive unrest—the principal causes of sleeplessness.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENAGEMENTS

MONDAY, June 13.
B. E. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
THURSDAY, June 16.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, June 17.
Second LL. B. Exam. Results.
SATURDAY, June 18.
The Senate meeting, 3 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLV

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

		Bombay Arrl.	(Colaba) Depart.
Bombay–Peshawar Mail		11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail		7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail		8.35	21.05
Delhi Express	z	6.20	21.25
Express		19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.		AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail		07.00	15.00
Madras Mail Peshawar and Lucknow.	z	06.45	22.00
Express		08.45	21.00
Poona Mail		11.30	15.15
Poona Express		12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail		15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express		16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail		26.50	12.45
Poona Express		19.45	07.45
Madras Express		21.15	07.15

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE BOMBAY.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the above Institute will be held on Saturday (18th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. at the Institute's office (Temple of Co-operation).

BOMBAY PRESS WORKER'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Press Workers' Union will be held in the garden of Elphinston Circle at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) when the question of Union work in Fort Presses will be considered and also the conduct of the Proprietor, Tatwavivecha Press in refusing the pay of his workers will be considered and means of settling the dispute will be decided upon. Press workers are requested to attend.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The results achieved by the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School at Bombay deserve mention. Out of six girls sent up this year at the School-Leaving Examination held by the Bombay University, five have passed; and one of them, Miss Saraswati Hora, has secured a high place within the first 40 sucessful candidates. For years past, the above School has been doing very useful service and the position which it now holds amongst Bombay Girls' schools is due largely, if not entirely, to the great interest taken by its Lady Superintendent, Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, who is an eminent educationist.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

On Friday night a meeting of the Mill-operatives residing in Naigaum was held under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwalla on behalf of the Bombay Textile Labour Union when a large number of Mill-hands were present.

Mr. Jhabwala in opening his remarks dwelt on the present situation in the mill industry and explained how critical the situation was. The Tariff Board had proved abortive and the mill-owners might contemplate again a cut in the wages, to make the mill-hands a scapegoat in their fight against the Government. Therefore, he warned the men to wake up and asked them if they would be prepared for acceptance of a cut or would strike work.

All to a man, in reply to Mr. Jhabwala's question empathatically refused to accept a cut but prepared to go on strike.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

MONSOON IN RIGHT EARNEST ?

The monsoon in Bombay seems now to have begun its thankless annual task in right earnest. After the welcome beginning made by it a few days ago there was annoying pause, and Sahebs, chota or burra, black, brown or yellow, were bestowing choice anathemas on it for its lethargy. For the last three or four days we have been favoured with scanty showers by Jupiter Pluvius, which have brought down the temperature a bit. But there have been no heavy showers or cat-and-dog-like downpours.

On Sunday morning there was a small showers in the Fort and in several parts of the city, but the whole day passed without further result. On Monday, however, between 1.45 and 2-30 a.m. there were two very smart showers lasting for several minutes, which made the weather comparatively cool and delightful. The observations taken at 8 a.m. on Saturday show that we had had upto that time only a meagre rainfall of 0.40 from 1st June to date, whereas the normal rainfall from 1st June to that period should be 3.90, leaving a deficit of 3.50 inches of rain which looking to the signs, we can optimistically loow forward to seeing wiped off soon.

"MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

SUGGESTED RELIEF,

With reference to the leading article on the above subject published in "The Chronicle" "Kristodas" writes:—

"It is true, as I wrote when the ratio Bill was passed, that the sin for all the miseries of unemployment would lie to a very large extent at the door of the Finance Member and those who went with him in his lobby, but the public cannot rest content with this apportionment of the blame. A very well-known and celebrated and philanthropic industrialist of Delhi told me how he had formulated a method of meeting middle class unemployment. The method would appear (to be revolutionary at first, but it is, truly speaking, a step in the right direction by an earnest man for finding a solution of this distress. The policy is to invite middle class young men to take up a job in either the spinning or the weaving departments of the mills and to ask them to work like ordinary workers. Their wages amount to about between Rs. 40 and 50 per month, a sum sufficient to keep the body and soul together of their families. As I said, it would appear revolutionary at first, but the step has got many potencies of a radical reform in our life. It will at once initiate middle class youngmen in the experience of working classes, destroy the barrier between the so-called working classes and the middle classes, and infuse a sense of self-respect and a love for healthy and respectable physical work amongst our young men. Cannot our leading industrialists put their heads together and find out if the system which is propounded by the Delhi industrialist cannot be adopted here and be made the means of saving hundreds of families from ruin and starvation?

SEQUEL TO MAHIM MURDER

ENQUIRY CONCLUDES.

Further enquiry into the circumstances regarding the murder of Ahmad Karimbux (40) was resumed at the city Coroner's Court on Sunday morning. Din Mohamad Ramzan, a mill-hand, deposed that on Wednesday, the first instant, at about 10-30 p.m. he was going to a tea-shop in the Hardinge Road. He saw suspect (1), Imam Haji, coming out of a small lane. The moment the suspect (1) saw the witness, he stabbed him (the witness) in the back with a knife. Suspects 2, 4 and 5 belaboured the witness between them with sticks. The witness raised an alarm which was promptly answered by the deceased and several others. In the midst of altercations the suspect (1) rushed at the deceased and did him to death. Another witness told the jurors that he saw the suspect (1) stabbing the deceased. He also saw the first witness sitting near a liquor shop covered all over with blood.

The Jury gave a verdict of death by haemorlhage and asphyxiation from a stab wound in the neck. The suspect (1) and his brother are responsible for this wound. Suspects 3 and 4 aided and abetted suspect (1). Therefore, they are all guilty under the law.

BEWARE OF KEROSENE LAMPS

A one--month-old female child named Balubai, daughter of one Nana Tukaram, met its death in the hospital on Saturday night owing to severe burns that it had received only a few days ago. At an inquest before the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of death by septecaemia arising from accidental burns. The mother of the child, in her evidence, told the jurors that on a particular night she went to bed leaving a Kerosane oil lamp burning near the bed. She get up after some time to find that the child was crying and its clothes were on fire. It was removed to the hospital where its expired on the previous night.

A WATERY GRAVE.

At an inquest held over the dead body of an unknown Mohamedan before the Bombay City Coroner on Sunday morning, the Jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to accidental drowning at the Princes Dock. The age of the deceased was nearly 75. Sayad Alli Muzafaralli, a policeman on duty, said, in his evidence, that he was on duty at the Bridge near A stand—Princess Dock. The heard a splash in the water and locked in. The deceased was struggling in the water with the aid of a jolly boat. He was found dead when he was brought ashore. Nobody had come forward to claim the deceased so far.

PATHE CINEMA

There is a shipwreck scene in Norma Talmadge's new picture, "The Only Woman," which, to our way of thinking, is one of the most vivid and real bits of action ever brought to the screen.

As a rule such scenes are done, for the most part, in miniature, necessitating long distance photography which dilutes the realism of the effect. Here, however, is staged a real shipwreck on a real ocean. A beautiful yacht is borne down upon by a three-masted schooner on the storm-tossed deep and Norma and Eugene O'Brien, her leading man, as well as a crew of minor players, are seen battling for their very existence.

Seated in the Royal Opera Theatre last evening, one could almost hear the crash as the big vessel smashed into the yacht, patching it amidships and rending it into splinters. And the cries of the perishing sailors seemed to rise above the roar of the sea as they fought each other for seats in the lifeboats.

REVIVAL OF GEETA CULTURE"

SWAMI ANANTACHARYA'S MISSION.

AIM OF FANASWADI TEMPLE

His Holiness Jagadguru Ananthacharya of the Pratiwadi Bhayankar Mutt has sent us the following for publication:—

Let it be known—Amongst our innumerable disciples and other well-wishers interested in the revival of Hindu Culture that we, by God's Grace, occupying the Peetha of the Pratiwadi Bhayankara Adheeswaras, hereby make known that during these thirty years, we have incessantly worked as the religious head of a large number of Hindus for the Revival of Hindu Culture on the lines dictated by Lord Sri Krishna in the Geeta and we have realized to our entire satisfaction that the Geeta Ideal is the only panacea for all our evils social, economical and political, and it behoves every one of our disciples to bring to bear upon his practical life the great lesson taught by the Geetacharya and realize the True Ideal of his life. Dharma has to be the basis of all our actions in whatsoever field of life we may have to do our part.

NEW FANASWADI TEMPLE.

With this end in view, we have started a consolidated programme of work for the Revival of Hindu Culture, otherwise called the Geeta Culture. We have built a Temple in Fanaswadi, Bombay, the commercial centre of India, to serve as a seat of spiritual awakening for modern India. More than ten lakhs of rupees have been spent for its construction and best architects and sculptors from almost all the important places of India were at it during these ten years. Now it is a finished prize of South Indian Arrhitecture, known as the Dravidian Art. The Temple is designed according to the Pancharatra Agama and worship will be conducted according to the Pancharatra rites and ceremonies. All possible provision will be made to inspire the devotees towards a correct appreciation of our culture and its practical application in their every-day life.

MAKE HINDU RELIGION PRACTICAL

A Samskrit Academy will be established as an annexe to the Temple which will largely devote itself to enhance the value of our Philosophy in the eyes of the civilized world and do researches into our Scriptures in order to bring Hindu theology and philosophy on a common workable platform, i.e., make our religion a Practical Religion in the present-day world. Regular Conferences will be held under the auspices of the Temple to consider the social needs of the country and arrive at a consensus of public opinion in a most constitutional manner. We are also thinking of establishing a spiritual Congress for India which should revive on practical lines the ancient six systems of philosophy, and specially, the most scientific Dhyana-yoga which alone has the potency of proving beyond doubt the theories of soul-realization and God-realization in this materialistic age. A missionary movement will be started to preach, both in the East and the West, the solemn truths of our seers and sages with regular propagandistic and journalistic activities.

EVILS OF THEORIES.

In conclusion, it is our earnest desire to express that most of the evils we are passing through in this land of Dharma to-day are the outcome of cart-loads of theories that are talked out every day and everywhere without any practical application whatever in the daily life of the nation.

"CUI BONO?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is my painful duty to disagree with Mr. Pranshankar Kachrabhai Saboochookhawalla who I must say has done great and cruel injustice to the three "B's" of Bombay—Benjamin, Balubhai and Burjorji—by imaging them as drilling for the Nagpur Satyagraha, and thus playing a cruel joke with their occupations. The fact is that all the three at present are engaged in higher things than Nagpur Satyagaha, Mr. Benjamin in arranging high finance, Mr. Balubhai in considering the judgment of Justice Blackwell, what a vote is and is not, and Mr. Burjorjee in "balancing"—like a good auditor—between Horniman and Gandhi, and when they have finished their high vocations Mr. Saboochookawalla can be sure each will be at the head of the Avari Republican Army and give the British Government a battle the like of which it never had before. I trust in justice to the three "B's" you will publish this correction.—Yours &c.

TRUTH.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

A Lahore message of 11th June says:—His Excellency the Governor who is in Lahore is expected to pay a flying visit to the Amritsar to-morrow before he leaves for Simla.—A.P.

A draft has been prepared of the address to be presented by the Chittagong Municipality to His Excellency the Governor on the later's visit to the town in August. It contains references to the release of political prisoners and the Kulkathi firing. —A.P.

THE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

MR. HALAI ON "CUT" TRANSACTIONS

MATTER REFERRED TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to the Requisition signed by 53 members of the Mahajan Association to Mr. W. T. Halai dated the 28th of May 1927, an Extra-ordinary Special General Meeting of Shri Mahajan Association was held at the Premises of Mahajan's New Hall at Patwa Chawl, Shaikh Memon Street. After the Requisition was read over in opening the proceedings Mr. Halai stated that as all of them were aware he was passing through a very delicate health He was not able to attend to the duties of the Mahajan and had therefore more than once insisted upon his resignation being accepted. He had however as intimated by him at the previous meetings other valid reasons for submitting his resignation. The opening of Shri Mahajan might have been an old incident but it had not been old enough to be easily forgotten. Most of them present in the Hall would recollect the incident of having approached the speaker asking him to frame a Constitution for them and have a Bazaar opened for them after the rebuff they had received from Sir Purshottamdas and his Colleagues of the East India Cotton Association. To frame a constitution for the Bazaar in face of the Cotton Contract Act was not an easy affair. He however undertook to do so. He was glad that at that time the whole Mahajan unanimously followed his lead, and when he directed that till the Constitution was formed no "soda" should be opened, the Mahajan agreed to do so. He had informed the Mahajan further that in his opinion it was very doubtful if the "soda" under "Cutsystem" could be legitimately carried on. He therefore had made a distinct condition that he would frame the Constitution, and the first condition they would have to comply with would be that in due time they would have to give and take deliveries. The Mahajan through its leaders having agreed to faithfully adhere to his suggestions he undertook the work, and the Registery of the members was opened with the admission fee of Rs. 100/-. Hundreds of members paid it. They knew full well that the Association was going to be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, but there were busy-bodies working and they asked several of these members to withdraw from this Association.

"WAYLAID" PERSONS.

Those few "waylaid" persons applied for withdrawing their memberships. They rushed to the Mahajan Office and wanted a refund of their application money, and when asked to sign a receipt while taking back their money they refused to do so. He had a very great regard for his friend, Mr. Vasanji Nagsi, the worthy Chairman of the Association, who made his first initiative blunder in asking Mr. Halai to allow the monies being refunded without taking a proper receipt but when after a few days those waylaid brethren saw that the Mahajan had not only been re-enforced with more than double the number of the deserters but that the Mahajan was contemplating the raising of the admission fee from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- that they again came forward to get an admission to the Association on payment of the sum of Rs. 100/- thinking that now their admission fee of Rs. 100/- was safe enough. Although he was opposed on principle to admit these "mistaken" brethren without some penance Mr. Vasanji again pressed him for admission of these members on Rs. 100/-. The speaker thought that this was Mr. Vasanji's second mistake which had tried to weaken the Constitution and the foundation of the Mahajan "because the spoiled child being encouraged with the "condolence" of his follies was about to create greater follies and thereby to bring his parent body the Mahajan into contempt and ridicule."

This was the step in the direction of weakening the authority of the Mahajan and the inevitable had now arrived. As they were all aware the Speaker had shown to them the desirability of either having radical changes in Motishaw's Chawl or in the alternative he showed them Sheth Morarji Goculdas Market whose proprietors were ready and willing to treat the Mahajan most hospitably—to a proposal of the speaker which was not even seconded. Subsequently a short while thereafter other proposals for shifting the Mahajan bazar to other premises either on the Kalbadevi Road or near Bhuleshwar or in the Princess Street in the Building occupied by the Small Causes Court and the Devkaran Mansions were brought forward. At this time the Mahajan was evenly divided, the narrow majority being in favour of a shift from Motishaw's Chawl. If there was any point on which Mahajan had been unanimous with the exception of the Speaker alone it was on the selection by Mahajan of the present premises, and a final resolution was passed "to bid adieu" to Motishaw's Chawl. How the Mahajan decided to leave their palatial and spacious Motishaw's Chawl for removing to this humble hut the Mahajan knows best.

VAST DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Halai added that he was not the only person against the Cotton Contract Act, but he was pleased to see that there were others also who thought it their birth-right to come forward to open cotton bazars, but he was grieved to find that there was a vast difference between what he had done for this Mahajan and what the promoters of the new bazar at Motishaw's Chawl with two rupees and eight annas monthly ticket headed by a few members of the East India Cotton Association had done. They had opened a Bazar on the lines which had stood condemned in the eyes of the Mahajan and with the Speaker. This was the system of Cut which did not contemplate any giving or taking of delivery. While the speaker subsequent to the registration of the Mahajan and adoption of its constitution and passing of its Articles of Association, was busy with framing the Rules for the "Parakh Committee" a Counsel's opinion, obtained by four of their leaders before this Mahajan was started, viz., by Seth Amarchand Harjiwan, the Treasurer of this Association, Seth Govindji Jethabhai the Vice-President of the Mahajan and two other querists obtained through Mr. Hargovind Uttamchand, a member of this Association (who also happens to be a managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Khandwalla & Co.), was placed in the hands of Mr. Halai in original to enable him to see if that could be of any use to him in framing the Bye-Laws. This case for opinion contained inter alia a query on Cut transactions. The said opinion was given by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, one of the eminent leaders of the Bombay Bar, who was clearly of opinion that the "Soda" of the "cut system" under the existing Prevention of Gambling Act would be treated as a transaction of wager or gamble pure and simple.

The President of the Association, Mr. Vasanji, after some heated debate, suggested that he had not the slightest objection if the Mahajan went back to Motishaw's Chawl provided they accepted his resignation in which case he would join them and give them safe entry to the Shaikh Memon Street to the main door of Motishaw's Chawl till the Mahajan went back to its own "haunt" and they could then do just what they liked, and if they so desired they were at full liberty to shelve even the whole of the constitution of the Mahajan. These remarks created a great commotion and the members then began discussing at to what line should be adopted. There was a very large number of members who were prepared to either suspend or out the senders and to bring forward a proposition to that effect when Mr. Halai again returned and suggested that if they had not come to a decision the matter had better be postponed to some other date or they ought to appoint a special Committee of their own for the consideration of the question as a whole, dispassionately.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

This suggestion was received with acclamations when several of the dissenters who were still at Motishaw's Chawl enquired if they would now get office accomodation here if they decided to have nothing to do with the said Bazar. They were assured by Mr. Halai that although he had received in response to his suggestion only a few applications he had caused office accommodation to be made for accommodating about 150 offices and if they found that the Hall was smaller in dimension the landlord had so arranged the plans that it could be extended "as if it was made of rubber"

NO TIME!

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MILL OWNERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To the Millowners Association, the Viceroy has replied:—No time!

(1) Why? Is he not coming to Bombay for opening the Radio station? Yes; but Broadcasting is an Imperial Institution!

(2) Is not Bombay, is not India a part of the Empire? Yes: but India is a subordinate Branch, and Bombay is an ignored Flower of the Imperial Tree!

(3) What will the Railway Company claim from the Government, if the Viceroy is detained for a couple of hours in Bombay, and his special is detained on that account? Well, if the Viceroy is detained for any Imperial work, then it will be a different matter! But if it is for any local work, then the Railway Company may charge even a crore of rupees for every second that the special is detained!!!

(4) But has the Viceroy "no time" between now and 20th of July to receive the Deputation? That's an awkward question! You must give notice, before you can get an answer!

(5) If the Viceroy is so over-pressed for want of time, can not the Deputation meet him in his special on his way to Bombay, or as he leaves Bombay? That is again a complex question! Surely, you don't expect Government to give ready answers!

(6) Who is non-co-operating to-day? The Governor General of India or Government's old and trusted friends, helpers and supporters—the millowners of Bombay? No reply!

Mill-owners, self-help is the best help. If you only set your own house in order; give up internal jealousies; and send out your Trade Representatives to Persia, Irak, and Africa; and start a hurricane Swadeshi campaign, the highest in the land will then have time and temperament to see you, to invite you, to pat you, to decorate you; and if you remain firm he will come to terms with you. Will show that spirit? Let us see.—Yours &c.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

COMPETITION OF KATHIAWAD PORTS

DEPUTATION TO FINANCE MEMBER

WHY INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER WITHDREW.

With reference to the deputation of representatives of certain commercial organisations which recently waited on Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, Government of India, regarding alleged unfair competition of Kathiawad the following correspondence will be read with interest.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber the following resolution moved by Mr. Lalchmidas Rowji Tairsee was passed:—

"Resolved that a special Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen:

1. President;
2. Vice-President;
3. L. R. Tairsee, Esq.;
4. G. B. Trivedi, Esq.;
5. S. N. Haji, Esq.;
6. Mathurdas K. Mattani, Esq.;
7. Vithaldas Kanji, Esq.;

and 8. Manu Subedar, Esq.

be appointed to consider and report on the question of the cost of handling goods at Bombay, Karachi and Kathiawar Ports, as also the interest charges, banking facilities, warehouse conditions and customs at these Ports. The Sub Committee are particularly requested to conduct an enquiry into the imports of sugar, matches sild and cotton piecegoods and iron and steel to these ports."

Before the Sub-Committee had met, the question of a deputation to Sir Basil Blackett was mooted by the Sugar Merchants' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber was asked to co-operate. The latter could in view of the fact that its Sub-Committee had not finished work, co-operate with the deputation only in so far as to ask for an enquiry and could not fully endorse all the statements contained in the representation made to Sir Basil Blackett. Hence the eleventh hour withdrawal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber from the deputation and the fact that Sir Purshottamdas led the deputation only in his personal capacity and not as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In this connection the following letter dated 1st June 1927 addressed to the Indian Merchants' Chamber by the Sugar Merchants' Association speaks for itself:—

"With reference to your letter No. G1064 dated the 25th May 1927, I am directed to say that my Association is glad to note that your Committee have full sympathy with the object underlying the proposed Deputation to the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member to the Government of India.

I regret to state that my Association cannot see its way to accept the co-operation of your Chamber on the terms mentioned in your letter under reply."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SYMPATHY

KHARAG BAHADUR'S RELEASE DEMANDED

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held, on Saturday in the Vanita Vishram Hall, under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hind Mahila Sabha and two other public bodies, to express sympathy with Kharag Bahadur Singh on the punishment inflicted upon him for the murder caused by him while saving the honour of a Nepali girl. Dr. Miss Jerbanu Mistry presided. There was a fairly large attendance.

In a letter to the President regretting her inability to be present at the meeting Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji states: "Not only should the man who had risked his life for the honour of one of our sisters be immediately released but also a reform in the law should be effected so as to enable the Judiciary honourably to acquit a person who has acted as Kharag Bahadur Singh has done."

Explainin the circumstances under which Kharag Bahadur Singh committed the murder of a Hindu at Calcutta, the President said that had the Judge, who passed a sincere sentence upon him, been in the place of Kharag Bahadur he would have in all probability, acted in the same way as Kharag did. She sincerely hoped that the Bengal Government would think it desirable to release Kharag Bahadur without any further delay.

In conclusion the president appealed to the Rastriya Stree Sabha and other associations to take such steps as might be deemed necessary to avoid the recurrence of such unfortunate events.

Mrs. Rattanbai Mehta, next moved a resolution sympathising with Kharag Bahadur Singh in the award of severe sentence of eight years passed upon him by the Calcutta High Court for having committed the murder of a man, who outraged the modesty of a Napali girl. While appreciating Kharag Bahadur's heroism in saving the honour of the girl, the meeting fervently appealed to the Bengal Government to release him immediately.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconding the resolution heartily congratulated Kharag Bahadur upon his saving the honour of a girl.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution was passed congratulating Sardar Kharag Singh President of the Gurudwara Central Board on his release from jail.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY JUNE 13, 1927.

BUILD FOR TO-MORROW.

Mr. S. F. Bharucha's inaugural address as President of the Bombay Architectural Association is, distinctly, evidence of the newly awakened determination to regain the position in society lost by the architect. He is not less indispensable than the lawyer or the doctor. Who knows the community would not need so many lawyers and certainly not so many doctors if it could enlist the services of competent and far-sighted architects? The slumdom and all the untold and indescribable miseries and horrors characteristic of modern industrial towns are a direct and inevitable result of the modern orthodox economics oblivious of all human values. The architect has been overlooked, if not ignored, by the sociologists and the economists, by the educationists and the philosophers, who have taken upon themselves the task of leading the community towards a better future. If that is so, it is the architect's own fault. He has stood aloof, or seemed to be standing aloof, from the life of the people. And, it is only recently that the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, has, as a result perhaps of the activity of the newly formed Architecture Club, accepted the policy of active endeavours for securing public attention and interest. The recent successful exhibition in the Galleries in Conduit Street is a result of the new policy adopted by the Institute. Messrs. Bharucha and King are, therefore, perfectly justified in registering their claims on the community. Mr. Bharucha's address contained, no doubt, many interesting references to the past architectural achievements of the country. His speech was particularly helpful, however, for his plain-spoken and practical suggestions for national reconstruction in architecture. Mr. Bharuch is not, it would appear, inclined to rest content with the mere sentimental enunciation of past achievements. He is, as he says, eager to "design not merely for to-day but for to-morrow also." It is this noble mission that has been entrusted to the Bombay Architectural Association. It is, as he observed, the only institution in India that has for several years continuously endeavoured to organise opinion for the maintenance and protection of architectural standards and interests in India. The fact has been almost invariably avoided by those interested in the legends which refuse Bombay its legitimate share in the nation-wide efforts for the steady advancement of Indian art. The fact remains there, nevertheless. The Association has constantly advocated the encouragement of Indian architecture. It has appealed to municipalities and similar public bodies for the necessary opportunities for Indian architects. And, the recent noticeable increase in the use of Indian architectural forms, designs and decoration in the city is largely the outcome of the determined enthusiasm of those responsible for the conduct of the Association.

The Association reaches now a critical stage of transition. It must now face concrete problems, if it is determined not to deteriorate as a functionless institution. Mr. Bharucha rightly suggests that the School of Architecture should evolve "a special and specific course of studies in Indian architecture", that there should be classes in vernacular for the benefit of the craftsmen and for the training of architects' assistants, draftsmen and 'mistris'. He pleads for the recognition of architecture by the University of Bombay. He points out the necessity of architectural assistance and guidance for all public schemes of housing, civic improvements and extensions. He claims financial aid from Government and from charity trusts, and increased grants and scholarships. He mentions particularly the Wittet Memorial Fund started to establish travelling scholarships for promising students of architecture. That Fund is a praiseworthy endeavour and ought to be supported whole-heartedly by those interested in the growth of Indian architecture. Mr. Bharucha does not forget to mention the necessity also of wide-spread publicity and of books, pamphlets, periodicals, photographs and slides and similar means that would push the cause of Indian architecture ahead. These problems the Association will have, of course, to solve, sooner or later. But it cannot hope to solve them effectively unless and until it decides its position, consolidates its power and secures its freedom from extraneous influences.

Mr. Bharucha believes that the "R.I.B.A. will rejoice to see our Institute revive our old Indian architecture." We have neither intention nor inclination to disbelieve that. We have been also assured by other prominent members of the Association of the interest and sympathy of the Institute in London. We do not underestimate the assurances. It is our conviction, however, that the position and relations of the Association, now attempting to emerge as an Indian Institute of Architects, with the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the one hand, and with the Government of Bombay or rather the Department of Public Instruction, on the other, ought now to be very clearly and distinctly defined. Let us suggest a concrete question. What is really the agency or the responsible body that decides or guides the policy of architectural instruction, say, in Bombay? Is it the Department of Public Instruction in Bombay? Is it the Bombay Architectural Association? Or, is it the Board of Education controlled by the Royal Institute of British Architects in London? If it is,—and this is not altogether unlikely—the Board of Education in London that guides the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, there ought to be no illusion about the freedom or independence of the Bombay Architectural Association. The Department of Public Instruction does not recognise its existence and the Royal Institute in London does not communicate its suggestions or recommendations to the Department of Public Instruction through the agency of the Association which is recognised as the "allied" body of the Institute in London. The Association must insist on and fight for and win its recognition by the Department of Public Instruction. And, it must adjust its relations with the Institute in London. The Association must cultivate the courage of its aspirations. Otherwise, it will not be difficult for the Department to counteract its efforts. We hope the Bombay Architectural Association will soon approach the Government of Bombay with specific proposals for architectural instruction that would ensure the future of Indian architecture.

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

Considering its well-known predilections it is not surprising that Reuter's agency has cabled a summary of the lecture delivered by one Ikbal Ali Shah, whose effusions on Eastern matters have recently found sudden reception in the hospitable columns of English journals which are always anxious to give publicity to views which accord with the characteristic British notion of carrying on the Whiteman's burden. Ikbal Ali Shah's past activities as a propagandist on behalf of the British Government have not been forgotten by those who, like Maulana Shaukat Ali, whose interview on the subject we publish elsewhere, are acquainted with his antecedents. His cheap gibe against the Khilafat Committee and his "discovery" that the "Muslim world was now recovering its traditional friendship with Britain" and that "Muslims would stoutly resist further Reforms which would mean the substitution of Hindu for British Government" are a sufficient indication of the source of inspiration of this new-found expert on India and Islam to whom Reuter's agency has, for reasons best known to itself, given undue publicity. As the frequency with which his contributions have recently appeared in many British journals shows, Ikbal Ali Shah finds it profitable for himself to air views which suit the present intentions of the British Government. These views will be treated with the contempt they deserve by those who know anything about India and Islam. But their propagation through the Press and the platform in England is doing an incalculable harm to the cause of India, and what could be a better proof of this than that they have found endorsement by Sir Michael O'Dwyer? If for nothing, at least to check the mischievous activities of men like Ikbal Ali Shah, it is essential that the Indian National Congress should immediately undertake propaganda for telling the truth about India under the British Rule in England and other foreign countries.

COUNCILLORS' PRIVILEGES.

We published yesterday the letter addressed by Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose to the President of the Bengal Legislative Council from Mandalay Jail on January 18 on his election to the Council. The letter is a succinct but thorough exposition of his privilege, as Member of a Legislative Council, of immunity from arrest and detention during the session of the Council. Mr. Bose takes his stand on the fundamental principle of the British Constitution that the legislator who is the people's representative must be allowed to legislate without let or hindrance, a principle also followed throughout the Dominions. Mr. Bose quotes several precedents, including the famous case of John Wilkes, and argues that as the Government of India Act is to be interpreted in the light of and in keeping with the spirit of the British Constitution, the privilege that he claims should be extended to him. If the Government cared so much for justice, Mr. Bose would never have had occasion to write the letter in question at all. They who murder justice by jailing men without even a semblance of a trial cannot be expected to care for privileges. Let it not also be forgotten that even in Britain, it was the people through their representatives that wrung the privileges in question from a recalcitrant Executive. Here, too, it is the people, if they choose, that will have to bend the bureaucracy. The Councils as at present constituted are too impotent to avail much. It is too much to hope, as Mr. Bose does, that the Councils can take steps which will compel the Government to give due recognition to the rights and privileges of members.

ONE MORE PROOF.

The curt reply of the Viceroy to the telegram of the Mill-owners' Association requesting him to receive a deputation of mill-owners during his forthcoming visit to Bombay, is a proof—if a fresh proof were needed—of the hostile attitude of his Government towards Bombay and their utter lack of sympathy with the textile industry. Lord Irwin's excuse for not receiving the mill-owners' deputation is that "owing to railway and other arrangements already made he cannot spend more time in Bombay." The receiving of the deputation would hardly take an hour of His Excellency's time but the plight of India's greatest industry is of infinitely less importance to the head of the Government of India than "railway and other arrangements!" Could callous indifference to India's economic interest further go? The reply of the Viceroy should serve as a fresh reminder to mill-owners that their salvation lies not in reliance on a Government, which is the slave of Manchester, but on the people of India and their accredited representatives.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT MADRAS.

(BY P. B. LELE.)

Surely it is an extremely opportune suggestion that has been put forward by the "Hindu" to elect Dr. M. A. Ansari to preside at the Madras session of the Indian National Congress. Very important work is ahead of the nation in the year 1928, of which by far the most important item is the consent of the Musalmans to forego separate electorates. I do not hold the view that separate electorates are the cause of communal dissension. The separate electorates are the best machination invented by those Englishmen, who were bent on making democracy impossible in India, to perpetuate communal feuds and distinctions. There were differences based on religion: the inventive mischief of a few foes of Indian progress found the way to stereotype them in politics. Very few scientific discoveries stand to the credit of the British; but the largest number of most nefarious discoveries in the branch of enslaving coloured races do.

PROPHYLACTIC MEASURE.

In India, we had our differences of the horizontal variety: the British bureaucracy created this new vertical variety of differences. This new variety not only made it impossible to obliterate the already existing differences, but it also created the potentiality for unending new sub-divisions. It was hoped that with increasing education in the political field, the existing differences would be daily weakened. But by a masterstroke, Musalmans were prevented from coming into the common political field. Their seclusion was confirmed, with the result that those, who supported the seclusion, remained in possession of the field. The separate electorates are, therefore, responsible for preventing those forces, which alone can create brotherhood and weaken dissension, from coming into prominence. Therefore, although they are not the cause of communal feuds, they are the cause of preventing the cure from coming. The establishment of common, that is, joint electorates will not at once bring about concord and fraternity, but is the necessary prophylactic measure without which that concord and that fraternity will not come. The patient suffering from malarial fever does not get rid of it by sleeping in a mosquito tent; still he has to adopt that measure while taking quinine so as to prevent fresh infection. The giving up on the part of Mussalmans of the separate electorates is the *sine qua non* of all further constitutional progress in India.

WANTED MUSSALMAN PRESIDENT.

A Musalman leader alone will be able to get Musalmans to give up the separate electorates. We have found that Dr. M. A. Ansari took a very leading part not only in getting the famous proposals now well-known as the "Delhi Proposals" accepted by a large number of Musalman leaders of undoubted influence but also helped a very great deal in getting them through the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. A strenuous ordeal lies before the National leaders who have to fight the opposition of the whole British Government in India *minus* the worthless exception of one person who goes by the name of Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, backed by a large section of the Conservatives in England who have temporarily secured a political strength far in excess of their real influence in their country. During the next eighteen months a continuous educative campaign will have to be conducted to explain to the Musalmans that the separate electorates, which appear to safeguard their interests, are in reality safeguarding only British interests and are perpetuating the hold of the bureaucracy. Unless the Musalmans desire for ever to remain in the leading strings of the Britishers, it is not to their interests to have separate electorates. The necessary educative propaganda will have chances of success only when conducted by the most responsible and influential Musalman leaders. These leaders will be materially strengthened if the Congress session of Madras be presided over by a Musalman leader.

We have had three Hindu Presidents of the Indian National Congress in succession and it is time for a non-Hindu to preside over the deliberations of that body. Personally I should have liked to have Maulana Mazharul Haque to preside at Madras. But it is doubtful if he desires to. The name of Dr. Ansari is very much to the fore to-day and there will, let us hope, be no opposition to his election. Last year, he was not willing, but this year we have reason to think he will submit himself to the insistent call of the country.

ELECTORATE FOR MUSSALMANS.

A PLEA FOR CHANGE.

BY NAWAB MIRZA YAR JANG (SAMILLAH BEG), CHIEF JUSTICE, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.)

I.

I am one of those who strongly supported the Separate Electorate for Mussalmans when it was first introduced in the Constitution of our Legislative Bodies. I stuck to it when that memorable pact between Hindus and Mussalmans as to Separate Electorate was arrived at in the Lucknow National Congress, which formed the basis for Government action in the matter. I clung to it in Council and outside Council in the days of my public life. Being at present in the service of H. E. H. the Nizam, separate as I keep myself from the active political life of the country, I feel it, however, my duty at least to express my present opinion about a matter which so deeply affects the future inter-relations of my countrymen. Since the Jinnah Delhi Conference, I have been giving my best thoughts to the question of Mussalman Electorate. For reasons which I will mention later on, I do not think that the responsibility for the present tension between Hindus and Mussalmans can be fixed upon Separate Electorate which has so far been acted upon in working out the Reforms, still I think that the situation which has now arisen, demands a change in the "angle of vision." New factors have come to play. Whatever may be the cause, the present position is that both the communities stand wounded and dissected bleeding to the core. The gulf between them goes on widening day by day. No thoughtful Indian can fail to see the fatal abyss to which both are leading. One of the remedies pointed out is to dispense with Separate Electorate which was intended to be a passing phase of the political life of the country. It is true that it is not an ideal form of Electorate and could not be treated as a permanent feature of our Constitution. We, of course, insisted upon it in 1916 as a matter of exigency. We were then trodding on untrodden grounds. Ten years have since rolled on. If caution demanded Separate Electorate in 1916, the experience of the last ten years shows that Joint Electorate will equally serve all communal purposes provided the number of Mussalman seats be fixed.

HOW SEPARATE ELECTORATES HAVE WORKED.

Take the facts now. The Mussalmans returned by Separate Electorate during the last ten years have not been especially helpful *as such* either in resisting the tide of ill-will and hatred growing and rising daily between the communities or in rendering special service to, or securing special concessions for, their community. Be it far from me to belittle the services rendered by them in their own way. As a matter of fact, it is they who on the side of Mussalmans, are leading the movement for Joint Electorate, whose devotion to the country, whose far-sightedness and statesmanship cannot be too highly commended. I do not mean to throw cold water on the services of such men as a body, but I do mean to say that their services, from the very nature of things, were of a description which have very little to do, if at all, with the character of Separate Electorate. And when Joint Electorate is substituted for Separate Electorate, probably the same persons who were returned by the Separate Electorate will be returned by the Joint Electorate in the majority of cases, excepting those of course who displayed an ultra-separatist tendency or an irreconcilable attitude towards non-Muslims—a position which it is impossible to hold for a moment even in purely Muslim countries to-day; and at that time the general character of their services would probably remain the same. Several parties formed on non-communal lines have cropped up during the last ten years both in the Provincial and Central Legislative Bodies of the country; and what takes place after election from Separate Electorate, is that a Mussalman merely joins one party or another according to his views and inclinations. There is no such thing as a party of Mussalmans returned by Separate Electorate. On the whole, Separate Electorate has not determined their course of conduct or their attachment to one party or another. Barring a few questions now and then in the Legislative Council as to the number of posts held by Mussalmans in Government Service, their work has mainly been of a general character. Under these circumstances, as long as Mussalman seats are fixed, I do not see any such special advantage in Separate Electorate as can

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Melodrama.

The Arcos Raid figured very prominently in the English papers in mail week. The Labour papers compare the Home Secretary in the Baldwin Cabinet to "Bill Sykes". The Liberal journals utter grave warnings against the propriety of raids of this kind and chide the Tories for lowering the prestige of Britain in the eyes of the world. The Conservative Press would rather not say much about the raid, but is compelled to, as it feels bound to cover up the policy of the Baldwin Government by trotting out excuses with the hope that the absurdity of the step will be forgotten if emphasis is laid on "the grave political seriousness and the potential international significance of the event". This is how the "Outlook" attempts to justify the raid but it has to admit that an air of melodrama surrounded the raid with "detives disguised as workmen on the roof, police tapping the walls of sober offices to located safes concealed behind panelling." And it adds ruefully that "the mysterious document which was the *causa causans* of the proceedings was not discovered." In other words the Tory Government have made fools of themselves and have now no option but to continue in their swaggering bullying course towards the Soviet.

Anxious To Seek a Solution.

Four hundred Indians have already left Durban for India under the repatriation scheme the South African Government have already put in force. Whether repatriation will be popular with other Indians remains to be seen, but in the case of those Indians who do wish to remain in the Union it is imperative that the Union Government should live up to their declaration of fair and honourable treatment for them. That they are anxious to seek a solution of the difficulty is indicated by the detailed reply published in the latest issue of "Indian Opinion" of the Secretary of the Interior to the deputation sent by the South African Indian Congress to Dr. Malan to clear up some points in the "Relief" Bill. The Ministry of the Interior, his Secretary says, "appreciates the reasonable attitude your Congress has adopted" and he hopes "by co-operation the objects of Bills will be attained to the ultimate advantage of all concerned". He does not say anything about the vital point of general amnesty in regard to past fraudulent certificates granted to Indians. Unless such an amnesty is allowed, the "ultimate advantage," we are afraid, will be against them.

Wanted Faster Progress.

Slow and steady progress has been made in compulsory primary education in the F and G Wards, says the Secretary to the Schools Committee. It may be so, but in making up arrears or making amends for past neglect rapid and steady progress is essential, as will be evident from the Secretary's own figures. According to the first Census of 1925, out of 11,537 children of school-going age 2773 remained unprovided for in schools in December 1926. But meanwhile, the Secretary's report admits, according to the fresh Census taken early this year 3376 new children, in addition to the the 2773 mentioned above, have to be provided for. Thus while the number of children kept out of schools last year was less than 3000, this year it is over 6,000. The number may even increase next year unless the Schools Committee move much faster. The Committee plead for exhausting all methods of persuation before resoluting to compulsion, and wish "first to wait and watch how far the efforts in the new direction have borne fruit." We have watched and waited long enough and compulsion was finally decided upon just because persuasion is not enough. We could understand the Schools Committee's difficulties if they had all at once to deal with the whole city. When it is only two Wards that are concerned, we do not understand their self-complacency. By both persuasion and compulsion the Committee should make better efforts to overtake the growing arrears than they have done so far.

Need for Vigilance.

The Standing Committee of the Corporation would be the better for vigilant scrutiny of the work of the Municipal Commissioner instead of leaving important details too much to his discretion. The timely intervention of Messrs. L. R. Tairsee and H. A. Laljee has saved for the Corporation over Rs. 1,500 per year in the rent for the Development chawls leased to the Corporation. The Commissioner had rented 80 rooms at Rs. 7-4-4 per room and 15 more at 8 per month. But similar rooms were were offered to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Postmaster-General for a little less than Rs. 6 per month. It was only when Messrs. Tairsee and Laljee drew the attention of the Standing Committee to the discrepancy that the Commissioner entered into correspondence with the Development Department and got the rent reduced to Rs. 5-11 for 80 rooms and Rs. 7 for the other fifteen. We would like to know how the Commissioner came to accept higher terms at first.

EMPIRE MUSLIMS AND LOYALTY.

IKBAL ALI SHA'S EFFUSION

PROPAGANDA FOR THE BRITISH.

LONDON, June 12.

On the occasion of the Eidulazha festival at the Southfields Mosque in London, Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah delivered a lecture in which he expressed gratification that the Moslem world was now recovering its traditional friendship with Britain, though certain sore spots still needed the application of the healing balm.

He denied that Islam in the Empire was less loyal than formerly. The Khilafat agitation was a mere passing phase, though the continuance of its organisation proved lucrative to many of its officers. The Popular idea in Britain that the cry of Swaraj united the Hindus and Moslems against England was erroneous.

The Moslems would stoutly resist further Reforms which would mean the substitution of Hindu for British Government. Not even a single well-balanced Indian Moslem believed that the British control should be removed.

A clear cut English policy of alliance with Islam was the surest guarantee of peace.

Sir M. O'Dwyer who occupied the Chair warmly commended the lecture.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ON IQBAL ALI'S EXPLOITS

HIS ANTECEDENTS

Interviewed rtgarding Sirdar Iqbal Ali's lecture in London rtgarding India's future in relation to Islam, Maulana Shaukat Ali expressed himself as follows:—

I have seen the paragraph about Iqbal Ali which Reuter has sent to India. I pity the newspapers that have got to take notice of such miserable writing of such individuals. I know the so-called Sirdar well from the days when he was a youngster in Aligarh. He was a promising cricketer, but more showy than useful. As he could not successfully negotiate even the Matriculation examination, he persuaded his father to send him to England to study medicine. He proved a failure there also. During the war when England was hard up for men, they appointed him at Brighton to be an interpreter in the Indian Hospital there. He married some Englishwoman and through his connection with the Indian Hospital he came in touch with the India Office. Since then he has been calling himself

STATUTORY COMMISSION

LORD RONALDSHAY TO PRESIDE

LONDON, June 12.

"Sunday Times" learns that Lord Ronaldshay has been invited to become the Chairman of the Statutory Commission to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and the desirability of further extension of the principle of self-government in India.—Reuter.

expert on Afghanistan and Central Asia affairs. He has never been to Afghanistan or Central Asia and knows next to nothing about them; but as the Indian proverb says the one-eyed is the Raja among the blind, he being plausible and adventurous, gradually forced himself as an expert, especially during the War when every assistance was welcome. His forefathers quarreled with the Amirs of Afghanistan, and, I believe, aided the English against their own country and came to India and received pension and land and settled in Meerut Division in U. P.

EDITOR OF SHORT LIVED WEEKLY.

After the War. Ikbal Ali Shah returned to India and made Delhi and Simla, then started a Weekly English paper which we can guess, he attached himself to the the office of the Afghan Consul: but he was not allowed to stay there long. He was hanging about Simla and Delhi and thenstarted a Weekly English paper which lasted for only a couple of months or so and then disappeared. You can realise our surprise when we saw him appear suddenly one day at the World Muslim Conference at Mecca. He was sporting a newly-grown beard and a loose long coat. We had known him so long that there was not much chance of his doing anything in the *Motamer*, but he had an interview with Ibn Saud and then, left Mecca two days before the Haj and went straight to England, I suppose to report what he saw there. The "Times" and the "Morning Post" printed long screeds in which the British Government and Ibn Saud were praised to the skies and the unfortunate Ali Brothers were abused haughtily. I suppose it pays to abuse them.

Now he suddenly appears on the pulpit of the mosque on the occasion of the greatest Muslim festival. Where is the Southfield Mosque? I don't think Kwaja Kamaluddin or his substitutes would have allowed this man to speak in the Woking Mosque. Is this the Mosque which our Ahmedi friends of Kadian have built or are building in London? If so, I am afraid, they have made a very poor and inauspicious beginning. He knows nothing about Islam. His ignorence is colossal and I am agraid he is imposing on the India Office and the offices of English newspapers, and in Sir Michael O'Dwyer he found the right kind of Chairman. His recommendation will not help the British either in India or in Egypt or in other Muslim lands. Muslims know Britain well and there can never be any peace between Islam and England.

As far Hindu-Muslim unity, it must come, it is coming. I can see it coming very near, in spite of the harrowing news that newspapers supply us daily. As for the Khilafat Movement, it will last by far longer than the British Empire in India.

"WORSE THAN WAS EXPECTED."

IRISH ELECTION SENSATIONS.

MINISTER FOR DEFENCE DEFEATED

LONDON, June 12.

The first return of the Free State elections which were conducted on proportional representation system show that the Government Party has done worse than was expected and will probably lose one-third of its former strength in the Dail to the Fianna Fail (De Valera's party) National League (Captain Redmond's group) and Labour. President Cosgrave, Mr. De Valera, and Capt. Redmond are assured of election as also the Vice-President of the Executive Council, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins; but Mr. Peter Hughes, Minister for Defence has been defeated in Louth.—Reuter.

DIAMOND PASSES FROM HAND TO HAND

STORY OF ITS FIND

MADRAS, June 11.

An interesting story was narrated today by the Flower Bazar Police in connection with a diamond stone which they are alleged to have recovered from a merchant in Georgetown. It is alleged that sometime ago, a washerman in a village in Cuddappah, while returning home, was attracted by a glittering object lying in a piece of Government waste land. He took it home and showed it to the villagers. Some people bought it from him for one hundred rupees. Later on, it is further alleged, on learning that the same stone was sold by them to a merchant in Madras for Rs. 2,000, the washerman informed the authorities about his finding it in Government land. The police then took up the matter and are alleged to have made the present recovery of the diamond.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

ANGLO-GERMAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES CONFER

LONDON, June 12.

Leverkusen.—Conversations between the British and German industrial magnates begun in England with the object of bettering the industrial conditions in Europe have been resumed here under the presidency of Doctor Duisberg- Head of the German Dyestuffs Corporation. English representatives include the Minister of Transport and Colonel Ashley The Germans include the ex-Chancellor Heir Cuno. —Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPTORS ON MUSSOLINI'S LIFE.

SENTENCED TO 30 AND 20 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

LONDON, June 12.

In accordance with the Public Prosecutor's request the Special Tribunal, trying Lucetti on a charge of attempted murder of Signor Mussolini has sentenced him to thirty years' imprisonment and accomplices Sorio and Vatteroni to twenty years' and eighteen and three-quarter years' respectively. All of them have been permanently debarred from holding public office.—Reuter.

London.—In Cambridge Athletics, Amateur Athletic Association beat Cambridge University by seven events to four.—Reuter's Special.

His Majesty received Lieut-General Kirpatrick on relinquishing his appointment as General Officer Commanding Western Command, India.—Reuter's Special.

BOLSTERING UP A DISCREDITED POLICY.

"THERE WAS NOT EVEN A MOCK TRIAL."

MR. SUBHASH BOSE'S REPLY TO LORD WINTERTON

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement in reply to Earl Winterton's speech in the House of Commons regarding the Bengal detenus and revolutionary conspiracy in the province:—

I had no desire to be drawn into a political controversy from my sick-bed but Earl Winterton's recent speech in the Commons (as reported in the morning papers) is so provoking in its nature that it is impossible to remain silent. If the speech had been directed against me alone, I would have preferred to maintain a dignified silence, knowing as I do that a reply to his speech would involve an amount of physical and mental strain which I can hardly bear in the present state of my health. But as he has been so unchivalrous as to attack persons who being immured within prison walls are unable to reply, I consider it my duty to enter an emphatic protest on their behalf as well as on my own.

NO TRIAL OF ANY SORT.

The noble Earl is reported to have said that "the prisoners (meaning the detenus under Regulation III and the Ordinance) were tried before a judge and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose before two judges." None of the detenus has (so far as I am aware) ever been tried before a Judge or Judges. There has not even been a mock trial. I was never produced before any magistrate or judge nor was I ever told by whom the papers in connection with my case, which had been prepared or fabricated had been examined either prior to my arrest or would be examined subsequent to it. Mr. Lansbury's retort to Earl Winterton assumes that there was some sort of a trial, though of an *exparte* character and very probably he was led to make that assumption because of the noble Earl's assertion that there was a trial. But in truth there was no trial of any sort.

WAS THIS A "TRIAL."

Some time after my arrest, a police officer visited me at the Alipore Central Jail in Calcutta and read out to me a number of allegations which were miscalled "charges". I was not furnished with a copy of those "charges" nor was I allowed to make any notes while they were being read out. But as far as my recollection goes, I was accused of being a member of a conspiracy for importing arms, manufacturing explosives and murdering police officers. I was further accused of having conspired with Messrs. Anil Baran Roy, Satyendra Chandra Mittra and a few other gentlemen, all of whom (if I remember aright) were active Congress workers before they were arrested. From enquiries I made of other detenus in jail, I gathered that the same or similar charges were preferred against each of them and there was only a slight variation in the lists of names of associates or fellow conspirators. When I was asked if I had anything to say in reply to the "charges", I said that I was wholly innocent and I demanded a trial before a Court of Law. I also said if my recollection is correct, that until I was acquainted with the nature of the evidence on which the above charges had been based, it was not possible for me to put in a detailed defence.

I was arrested on the 25th October 1924 under Regulation III of 1818 and the "charges" were presented for the first time towards the end of November. In January, 1925 I was transferred from the Berhampore Jail to the Mandalay Jail under the Bengal Ordinance. Sometime in February the same charges were presented a second time probably because some of us had been removed from the jurisdiction of Regulation III and brought under the Bengal Ordinance. This time the police had dropped the term "charges" and used "allegations" instead, because the detenus had strongly objected to the term "charges" on the ground that no "charges" as understood in Courts of Law had been preferred against them.

When the so-called "charges" were presented in November 1924 some detenus were accused of conspiring with persons whom they had never met or with whom they had never talked or communicated in their life. Mr. Anil Baran Roy (who was a member of the Bengal Council even after his arrest) brought a few instances of this kind to the notice of the Government by means of interpellations in the Council. To remove these inaccuracies certain changes were made in the lists of associates accompanying the allegations but otherwise the allegations presented in February, 1925 were identical with the "charges" presented in November 1924.

STATEMENTS ENTIRELY WRONG.

When I was asked a second time if I would reply to the allegations, I stated this time in writing that I re-affirmed my innocence. I then raised the question myself as to why I should have got into the bad books of the police. I proved, or at least attempted to prove, that my predicament was the result of personal malice against me on the part of a high police official. I venture to think that my explanation was, (to put it very mildly), certainly as plausible as the case concocted against me by the police. It is not, therefore, true as Earl Winterton said on a former occasion that when I was confronted with the "charges" I declined to reply. Neither is it true as the Home Member of the Government of India said on one occasion that the detenus were made acquainted with the general scope of the evidence against them. I have made careful enquiries of all the detenus whom I have met in jail and I have no hesitation in saying that the Home Member's statement before the Assembly is entirely wrong. The allegations that have been read out to me and to other detenus do not throw any light on the evidence which the police may have against any of us. They do not, therefore, indicate wherein they or I have broken the law in regard to revolutionary crime under a clause of the Indian Penal Code."

CHALLENGE NOT TAKEN UP.

In October 1926, a police official interviewed me in Mandalay and in the course of conversation with me, he attempted to say that there was documentary evidence against me. I challenged him to produce it and asserted that there could not possibly be any such evidence against me and that if he would still persist in saying that there was, I could not help saying that that evidence must have been forged. The Official in question thereupon observed a discreet silence, possibly because he felt that the game was up.

NO NECESSITY OF EXTRA-JUDICIAL METHODS.

Earl Winteron has been pleased to state that the detenus "were guilty up to the hilt of taking part in the operations of assassination." During the last five or six years in a province the population of which is about fifty millions there has been one single case of political assassination, namely the murder of Mr. Day. There is no one who did not or does not condemn the murder and even the late Sri Gopinath Saha in his own statement which appeared to be perfectly sincere, expressed his deep regret for it. The demands of law and order were fully satisfied and Sri Gopinath Saha had to pay the extreme penalty of the law for taking the life of another. If the Day murder and its sequel prove anything, they prove that the ordinary law of the land was sufficient to cope with any form of violence, whatever its motive might be.

Mention has sometimes been made of the Sankaritolla post master murder as a political event. But I think it would suffice to point out that there is a large section of the public who look upon that incident as an ordinary case of dacoity with murder. The nature and motive of the crime are open to question and in any case this much is certain that the persons responsible for the crime were brought to book before an ordinary court of law and the ordinary machinery of law and order sufficed to deal with the situation.

Members of the Government have also in the past referred to the murder of Santi Chakrabarti as a political incident. The affair is shrouded in mystery and it is difficult to form an opinion regarding it. It may however be pointed out that there are people in jail and outside who look upon the incident as the work of 'agents proca-teurs' and believe that they are able to prove it. Until this matter is closely investigated and both versions of the affair are considered, it would not be fair for the authorities to make use of the murder as an argument for the introduction of extraordinary legislation and the employment of extra-judicial methods.

The murder of Rai Bahadur Bhupendra Nath Chatterjee inside the Alipore Central Jail is a jail offence involving the use of violence on the part of some inmates of the jail and this sort of jail offence is not altogether rare in the annals of prison administration. As a jail incident the affair should be restricted in its significance and cannot by any means be used as an argument for justifying the Ordinance or the Regulation. Can the authorities say that the ordinary law of the land would have failed to bring to book those whom they regarded as responsible for the jail murder?

BASELESS APPREHENSIONS.

So much for the bogey of political assassination. Regarding the assassintion

(Continued on page 9.)

BAKR-ID IN DELHI

PEACE UNDER POLICE WATCH

HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL

DELHI, June 12.

Baker-Id reached the second stage today, when sacrificial cattle were led through the different streets to the slaughter house, the chief of these routes being Pahari Dheraj. From early morning, the authorities were busy here making arrangements for the safe passage of the cows and the processions accompanying them. A detachment of British infantry was posted in a house in Sadar Bazar, the entrance to Pahari Dheraj, while the whole route from Bara Hindu Rao to Barotonti was punctuated with police guards. Mounted police were constantly patrolling the streets and preventing people from collecting in any place. The Deputy Commissioner, along with the Senior Superintendent of Police, and other officers, civil and military, was watching the proceedings from the junction of Sadar Bazar with Pahari Dheraj. Punctually at seven o'clock, the first cow started from Masjid Bara Hindu Rao and it was followed by six more at regular intervals. The total time taken for these processions was about forty minutes. Similarly, four cows were led from Nahar Saadat Khan and thred from Masjid Tahawar Khan.

The situation in the city is quiet. Moslem shops are closed because of the festival, while Hindus are observing complete hartal. Armoured cars and cavalry are patrolling the town. The authorities had three cows removed from the prohibited zones of Gali Batashan and Hauz Kazi. —A. P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS IN U. P

FALSE REPORT CAUSES PANIC

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Reports received here to-day show that the Bakr-Id was celebrated quietly in several stations in the United Provinces. At about 2 o'clock this afternoon a false rumour spread in the city that there was fracas in the Peepulgow village, three miles from Allahabad, resulting in two deaths As a result of this the people got frightened and they closed their shops. The Joint Magistrate Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Mahendra Prasad Deputy Magistrate proceeded immediately to the village and found that the story was false. A proclamation was then issued contradicting the false rumour. The situation is now quiet.—A.P.

BAKR-ID IN LAHORE

PERFECT PEACE PREVAILS

LAHORE, June 11.

Bakrid was celebrated here to-day in a perfectly peaceful manner, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the authorities and owing to the presence in Lahore of His Excellency the Governor who paid a visit to the city and kotwalis. Everything was quiet the whole day and night and no untoward incident took place in any part of the city.—A. P.

IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, June 11.

Bakrid passed off peacefully to-day. Mahomedans had assembled at Idgah outside the Rambagh Gate in large numbers, but some showers of rain caused many of them to seek shelter in mosques.

The Hindu festival of Nirajala Ekadashi also coincided with Bakrid. Quite a large number of Hindus repaired to the canal banks for taking bath. Private arrangements by scouts and others for the conveyance of these bathers had been made. Police and military arrangements will continue for another two days.—A. P.

IN DARBHANGA

DARBHANGA, June 12.

The first day of Bakr-Id passed off peacefully throughout the district.—Free Press.

IN MULTAN

SIMLA, June 11.

Reports from Multan show that Bakr-Id passed off quietly. Precautions against disturbances of the peace were taken at the station.—A. P.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE AT MADHUPUR

ORDER RESTORED

DARBHANGA, June 12.

A slight disturbance is reported to have taken pacle at Madhupur, the details of which are not available. But it is as certained that order has been restored.—Free Press.

NOT OPPOSED TO SWARAJ

PRINCES DELEGATION AT WORK

PURPOSE OF THEIR MISSION

BOMBAY, June 11.

London The Princes Delegation, which has arrived in London, to press the problem of relations of Indian States with the Indian Government has received a good deal attention from the British Press, says a special cable received by the Free Press of India from London.

The delegation, in a press interview, pointed out that the Indian Princes were not opposed to the legitimate aspirations of India to become self-governing and many of the rulers, they aver, have unequivocally avowed their faith in the policy of "Let and let live." They think that it is the best solution for the present situation.

Owing to communal tension now obtaining in India the political situation caused anxiety and the Princes, the delegation say, feel that their safeguards preserving intact the original position and status of the Princes as guaranteed in the treaty obligations should be looked after. In the opinion of the Delegation, the position of the Princes in regard to the future Government of India must be made clear and no ground should be left or unnecessary interference by any party.

The wireless, railways, customs, duties and other subjects not envisaged in the treaties must be properly examined. For, at present, they point out, the Government collect a higher revenue from customs on many goods booked direct the Indian States, making them unjustly share the burdens of British India. They also say that the position of Indian states in regard to the introduction of wireless has not been made clear since the inauguration of broadcasting in India.

Since the establishment of the Princes' Chamber, the Delegation say, many unnecessary restrictions have been removed and they feel through that Chamber the Government can be in constant touch with the Princes.—Free Press.

LIST OF GRIEVANCES

DR. MOONJE'S ADVICE TO POSTAL DELEGATES

NAGPUR, June 11.

Presiding over the Seventh All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference this evening Dr. B. S. Moonje, M. L. A. expressed the opinion that it was a happy augury that those postal unions which were once looked upon with a certain amount of distrust and suspicion were now not only recognised by the Government but respected in all quarters.

The strength of their union was only about 40,000 as against 150,000 of the total employees in this department. Dr. Moonje understood that the unwillingness of the Administrative Offices Association to join them was due to a difference in the interpretation of the findings of the Round Table Conference of Lucknow and expressed the opinion that in such unions sectarian interest should not be allowed to reign.

Referring to the revision of pay for mail guards, postmen, branch post masters, overseers and other inferior servants of the post office and R. M. S. Departmen s he said the Hon'ble Sir Bhupendranath Mitra had expressed regret that the funds at his disposal did not permit to deal more fully with the grievances of the men of these classes. He asked them to trust Sir B. N. Mitra, who, he believed, had a responsive heart to do what was reasonable. Dr. Moonje declared that they should confine their attention to the most important grievances and that fresh ones should not be formulated until and unless the existing ones were removed as there was no use of submitting another lengthy list of grievances when those drafted at various conferences had not been fully redressed.

He assured them of his sympathy towards their cause and said he would always deem it his bounden duty to support their reasonable grievances in the Assembly and would do his best to bring contentment to their lot.—Associated Press.

MR CRERAR BECOMES HOME MEMBER

SUCCEEDS SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN

SIMLA, June 12.

The following communique has been issued:—His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. James Crerar to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor General in succession to Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman with effect from 16th July 1927.—A.P.

(Mr. Crerar is Home Secretary to the Government of India since 1922. He was Municipal Commissioner at Bombay and held Secretarial positions in almost all the departments of the Government of Bombay. He officiated as Home Member of the Viceregal Council in 1926).

GANDHIJI STUDIES HINDUISM

HEADLONG PLUNGE IN HUMANITY'S SERVICE.

HIS BROTHER ADMONISHES HIM

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

In a further instalment of his autobiography, in to-day's issue of "Nava Jivan" Gandhiji describes how a new spirit was awakened in him and how, renouncing all, he determined to plunge headlong in the service of humanity.

In 1893 when in the company of his Christian friends, he was merely a student learning, digesting everything, writes he, his Christian friends sermonized before him. In this connection he studied Hinduism and tried to understand the doctrines of other religions as well. But the circumstances of 1903 were a bi changed. His Theosophist friends requested him to read some religious books on Hinduism with them, and Gandhiji adds, he most reluctantly consented to do as his knowledge of Sanskrit was only nominal.

GANDHIJI'S LOVE FOR GITA.

In this way he began to study Raja Yoga of Vivekananda with some, while with others he read some other book. Gandhiji loved and adored Gita from the first, but now his study of it became regular and intensive and he made it a rule to commit two stanzas daily to memory. In this way he remembers to have learnt 13 cantoes by heart.

Proceeding, he says, "This study changed wholesale my entire life. Just as for understanding some difficult words or phrases I resorted to the dictionary so also if any difficulty came in my way, I unhesitatingly ran for help to Gitaji."

After the new awakening in him, he communicated to Revshankarbhai to close his policy. He also wrote to his elder brother not to expect anything more from him as he had decided to use every pie that was saved for the benefit of humanity.

This was too much for his elder brother who wrote to him in bitter terms explaining to him his duties towards his own family. But Gandhiji true to his own self, remained adamant. His brother gave him up for lost. This caused some pain to Gandhiji, but religion he loved more.

Concluding he says, his brother realised in the end the value of his work. He wrote a very thrilling letter from his deathbed and apologised. He was eagar to see Gandhiji and wired to that effect. Gandhiji also wired in reply that he was coming, but it was decreed otherwise.—Free Press.

ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN OF REPUBLIC.

AMERICA'S WELCOME TO LINDBERGH

LONDON, June 12.

Washington.—Few homecoming heroes have received such welcome as Lindbergh received when he stepped ashore this afternoon from the cruiser "Memphis". Wildly enthusiastic crowds surged against the police cordons as the cruiser came to the berth in the navy yard, and joyously acclaimed the hero. United States showered a welcome on the aviator as the "illustrious citizen of our Republic," "conqueror of air and strengthener of ties binding us to our sister nations across the sea".

A distinguished flying cross was bestowed on him as a symbol of appreciation of what he is and what he had done.

President Coolidge, praising Lindbergh's conduct abroad, declared that the absence of self-acclamation and refusal to become commercialised which marked his conduct endeared him to everyone. He had returned unspoiled.—Reuter.

LORD SWATHLING DEAD

RUGBY, June 11.

Lord Swathling, the head of the banking firm of Montagu and Company died this morning at his London residence aged fiftyseven years.—B.O.W.

LONDON, June 11.

(Lord Swaythling whose death is announced was born on 10th December 1869. He was head of the banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co. before his death.)

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SOVIET CHARGES DENIED

PLOTS TO BLOW UP KREMLIN?

"CONFESSIONS MUST BE TREATED WITH DISTRUST."

LONDON, June 12.

A detiled denial of Soviet allegations of illicit practices by members of the British Mission has been issued by Sir Robert Hodgson, ex-British Charge D' Affaires in Moscow.

Interviewed by Reuter Sir Robert declared that nothing was known of several persons named in the charges while the statement that others were engaged in espionage for the Mission was absolutely unfounded. Allegations that the Vice-Consul Mr. White was involved in plots to blow-up the Kremlin were grotesquely absurd. He pointed out that the so-called confessions by persons arrested by the State Politicel Department must be treated with the gravest distrust since the State Political police habitually endeavours to wring admissions by means of threats and promises and use abominable methods of compulsion to induce people to act as agents. He instanced the case of a maid-servant in the British Mission who, when in the premises of the Foreign Commissariat was threatened with life long imprisonment unless she acted as informer on Sir Robert Hodgson, and with death if she revealed the fact that she had been aproached for that purpose.—Reuter.

POLAND AND VOIKOV'S MURDER

PREPARED TO AID LATTER'S FAMILY

LONDON, June 12.

Paris.—At the close of an interview with M. Poincare the Polish Foreign Minister M. Zaleski said that, although Poland repudiated responsibility for the assassination of M. Voikov, she was prepared to financially aid his family, but not to pay indemnity to the Soviet.—Reuter.

M. VOIKOV'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, June 12.

Moscow.—M. Voikov's remains were ceremoniously received on arrival by a special train from Warsaw. The members of the Government laid it on a gun carriage which was drawn to the Red Square accompanied by military escort. Speeches were delivered after which the coffin was lowered into the grave in a Kremlin well. Salutes were fired.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

INDIA BEATEN BY DENMARK

LONDON, June 11.

Copenhagen.—In Davis Cup, Denmark beat India by three matches to nil. Ulrich and Henriksen beat A. A. Fyzee and Prasada 6/2. 6/2, 6/3.

At Beckenham in the final of Kent Lawn Tennis Championships Miss Helen Wills beat Mrs. Godfree 6/2, 6/4.

In Men's Singles Final Greig beat Kingsley 4/6, 6/2, 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

FAIR PICTURE OF STRENGTH.

LONDON, June 12.

Copenhagen.—Result of the Doubles match is regarded as a fair picture of strength. Neither side played well. Fyzee's attempt to overrun the weakest Danish player Henriksen did not succeed. Ulrich was the best player but he had few opportunities.—Reuter's Special Service.

S. AFRICA BEAT GERMANY.

LONDON, June 12.

Berlin.—In the third round of the Davis Cup, South Africa beat Germany by three matches to nil. Raymond and Condon beat Landmann and Kleinschroth 7|5 6|4 9|11 6|3.—Reuter's Special Service.

DENMARK BEAT INDIA.

LONDON, June 12.

Copenhagen.—In the Davis Cup, Denmark beat India by three matches to nil. —Reuter.

LACOSTE BEATS DE MORPURGO

LONDON, June 12.

Rome.—In the Davis Cup third round, Cochet (France) beat De Stefani (Italy) 6|1, 6|3, 6|3, Lacoste (France) beat De Morpurgo (Italy) 2|6, 6|4, 6|2, 0|6, 6|1.—Reuter.

TILDEN BEATS MCCREA

LONDON, June 12.

Dublin.—In the international matches, Campbell beat Hunter 6|1, 7|5, 3|6, 2|6, 6|4, and Tilden beat McCrea 6|1, 6|2, 6|2, America thus winning by four matches to one.—Reuter.

NOTTS CRICKETER DEAD.

LONDON, June 12.

The death has occurred of William Attewell, old Notts cricketer.—Reuter's Special.

NO NEED FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

INDIA ALREADY FIT FOR SWARAJ.

AGENDA FOR AUTUMN ASSEMBLY SESSION.

SIMLA, June 10.

The exact date of the commencement of the Autumn Session of the Indian Legislature has not yet been announced, but it is believed that it will be about the 22nd of August. There is no indication either, as to the length of the session, but it will be, as usual a short one, closing about the 20th of September.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

The official business dealing, among other things, with the reports of the Cotton Textile Board and the Joint Committee of the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill will take precedence over any other, but a few days will be allotted for the discussion of non-official resolutions.

The Autumn Session is a continuation of the Delhi Session and therefore all those motions of which the non official members gave notice last cold weather will subject to the decree of the ballot box, be taken up for consideration, besides any new propositions which will be given notice of according to the rules.

In the former category there are already 80 resolutions admitted by the President of the Assembly but not moved in the cold weather session which was devoted mainly to the railway and general budgets followed by the Finance Bill. Some of these weighty motions were sent in before the budget proposals were announced by the Government, and now in the light of the decision by the Central Legislature which is already under operation, they will not be taken up in the forthcoming session. But there are at least fifty propositions which have no direct bearing on finance or revenue and are more or less of political or quasi-political character, and these will be attempted to be brought forward for discussion now.

The National demand on the question of reforms, the Hindu-Muslim relations, detention of political prisoners, and representation at the International Conference are some of the more important subjects covered by these resolutions pending consideration.

WANTED NO ROYAL COMMISSION.

On the question of reforms there are diverse views. While Mr. M. K. Acharya would like the Assembly to express discontent over the Government's refusal to make any response to the National Demand. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, another Swarajist, would proceed on the assumption that India is already fit for complete Swaraj, and therefore any Statutory Commission on Reforms would be a reflection on India's fitness for Swaraj, and that what should be done now is merely that a Round Table Conference in which half the number should be elected by the Assembly and the other half by the Indian National Congress should meet the representatives of his Majesty's Government in London or Delhi to discuss and settle the question of Swaraj.

CASE FOR SUBMISSION.

On the other hand Kumar Gangananda Sinha, who is also a member of the Congress Party, would modify Mr. Ranga Iyer's proposition so that the Round Table Conference should formulate the case for further extension of Reforms for submission to the Statutory Commission.

Mr. B. Das, of the Nationalist Party, is the only member who has a proposition bearing on the subject. His is a very simple and the least controversial one from the non-official standpoint, because he would like the Assembly merely to reaffirm the National Demand of Septemjber 1925 (which was adopted by the Cawnpore Congress that year) and to urge the Government to give immediate effect to it.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

It is not known whether on the Hindu-Muslim question, the members would like to press their motions given notice of in the Delhi Session, as, since then, the Bombay Session of the All-India Congress Committee has endorsed the Muslim Community's offer made at Delhi in March. But if they do, then there will be interesting sets of proposals for consideration.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, if he at all moves his resolution, will make a plea for a Round Table Conference of officials and non-officials of the Central Legislature to investigate the cause of the existing tension between the two communities and suggest measures for its removal.

But Mr. Amar Nath Dutt would wish the Government to give effect to the decisions arrived at in 1924, at the Unity Conference in Delhi soon after the three-weeks fast of Mahatma Gandhi. But those members have other motions which, if pressed, are not likely to promote the atmosphere for unity.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh wants measures to be taken to prevent the slaughter of all cows and prime calves except for strictly religious purposes.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt would like the nomenclature of Non-Mahomedan constituencies changed to General Constituencies.

INDIAN EXILES ABROAD.

As regards political prisoners, the suggestions of some non-official members would vary, although there is a general demand for their release.

Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy would urge unconditional release of all those prisoners who have not been hold guilty in an open trial or charged with any act of violence and all political detenus whose trial in a Court of law is not contemplated. His other recommendation is the release of all other political prisoners, convicted or under trial, if not held guilty by a committee presided over by an Indian member of the Executive Council.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt would add a rider to the motion of Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy so that all Indian exiles to foreign countries, who are supposed to have been concerned in revolutionary movements, be allowed to return to their homes on such reasonable and honoured terms as the Government may think fit to impose.

But Raja Raghunandan Singh has quite an interesting suggestion in this connection. He wants Government to take into confidence and allow Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya access to all the data on which it was thought expedient to arrest and detain in prison the political prisoners of Bengal and elsewhere under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1925 and Regulation 1818 so as to enable them if possible to endorse, the necessity and expediency as alleged, of the steps taken and satisfy the country as to the same.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

The selection is shortly to be made of the persons who will represent India at the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and there is already the recommendation passed by the Council of State on the motion of Sir Phiroz Sethna that an Indian should lead the delegation.

But Sir Hari Singh Gour has a motion to make it a rule that the majority of Indian representatives to the League of Nations, as well as to the Imperial Conference and the like, are those elected by the Indian Legislatures.

Mr. Sidheshwar Singh and 16 other members of various groups in the Assembly have the recommendation that the personnel of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations be elected by the Legislative Assembly.

But Mr. Aney, Lala Lajpat Rai and several other members of the Nationalist party would modify this proposal so that at least two-thirds of the personnel be elected by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty wants the entire personnel to be Indian. The long-standing demand for the separation of Judicial from the executive functions throughout the Indian administration will be raised by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Lala Rang Bihari Lal, Dr. Moonje and a few others while a plea for the exemption for the ex-Members of the Central Legislature from the operation of the Arms Act would be advanced by many members including Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh Mr. Sir'sh Chandra Dutt and Mr. B. Das.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

There is a resolution demanding re-constitution of the Railway Board so that at least two members thereof should be Indians. This will be moved by Mr. Jayakar or one of the five other members of his group while Mr. Shanmukham Chetty would like to see that at least one of the members is Indian.

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA.

Sir Hari Singh Gour has resolutions demanding a Supreme Court in India, the institution of a Privy Council for India, and a committee to enquire into the report on the conditions of landing and boarding steamers for passengers in different harbours.

Mr. S. N. Haji would urge Government to give effect to the recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee that owners of ships regularly engaged in the coasting trade of India should give an undertaking to take Indian apprentices for training and that such owners should employ Indians.

TAXING THE TEA INDUSTRY

Another official resolution is in the name of Sir Basil Blackett for the amendment of the Income-Tax rules so as to provide that if, owing to the existence of a market for unmanufactured tea, the manufacturing profits can be separately ascertained such profits should be assessed and that otherwise they should be assumed to form fifty per cent of the entire net profits.

CIVIL AVIATION FOR INDIAN BOYS

An idea of the non-official resolution would not be complete without mention of Sir Hari Singh Gour's demand for a separate establishment for the Assembly under the control of the President, Mr. M. C. Rajah's request a committee to report on measures for the ameliora-tion of the condition of what are known as the depressed classes, and a joint recommendation of over 30 members for the institution of a school for teaching civil aviation to Indian boys and for the institution of compulsory military training for students between 16 and 25.—A. P.

ELECTORATE FOR MUSSALMANS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

not equally be gained through Joint Electorate. On the other hand, I feel that Joint Electorate may be an improvement at least to this extent that it may bring Hindus and Mussalmans together oftener than before, that it may increase the number of occasions on which they feel the necessity of each other's help, that it may add to their points of contact, that it may tend to multiply mutual invitations, dinners, parties and meetings; that it may extend the area of common meeting ground, that it may nourish the feeling of greater regard for each other's susceptibilities, and in short, it may give a little set back to the current of feeling which has been on separating them for the past few years, and thus help in restoring social intercourse to its original normal condition. Our present disease may not have germinated in Separate Electorate, but where Separate Electorate is not found to possess any curative effect, Joint Electorate may possess at least some curing properties.

THE UNIFYING FORCE.

These considerations are weighing heavily upon my mind. It seems to me that the tie of residence on common land is proving to be the strongest factor or force in welding together humanity consisting of different temperaments, traditions and characters into one united political body. In olden days it welded such inveterate haters of each other as Saxons and Normans in England into one nation. The History of Europe shows that from a purely religious point of view there was a wider gulf between Jews and Christians at one time than there is between Hindus and Mussalmans to-day, but imagine how residence on common land accompanied with a change of man's religious perspective, is rapidly welding them together for general political purposes of the country. This force has tied people of German, French and Italian origin in Switzerland, speaking different languages up to this day, into one Swiss nationality so far at least as the common interests of Switzerland are concerned. It holds together the emigrants of different countries to America as one nationality. That relationship which brought about these results has gained considerable force since after the Great War. Hence, I will not be surprised if the political and moral forces working in the world to-day may enable sooner or later, both the Hindus and Mussalmans of India to see that residence on common land creates points of common interests between them many more than what they see at present, and that it is a bond too strong and too sacred either to be scorned, ridiculed or scoffed at. I think that the introduction of Joint Electorate may help to bring that day nearer. I do not believe in ex-territorial patriotism based upon common religious beliefs. Its foundation is shallow and shaky. It could not unite Turkey and Arabia. The latter could not help shaking off Turkey when its self-interest demanded it. What took place in Meeca last year at the time of Haj shows that it does not enable Egypt to see eye to eye with Arabia. A Chinese Mussalman is one of the leaders of the Revolution regardless of the fact to what religion his opponent belongs. From purely Indian point of view, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt and Afghanistan are as foreign countries to us as Japan and China. If our brethren do not believe this truth clearly to-day on certain sentimental grounds, a few more bitter experiences similar to those of Hijrat movement will bring this truth home to them more pointedly. We shall therefore have to adapt ourselves to the circumstances prevailing in this country and those circumstances call for union between Hindus and Mussalmans. That call demands the necessity of cultivating a feeling of interdependence between the two communities—a feeling that the one cannot really get on in this country without the help of the other. I feel that Joint Electorate will feed and nourish this feeling. It seems that the different communities inhabiting this vast continent of India possess some very irregular corners in them which make it difficult to fit them into one complete whole. Joint Electorate may help to rub these corners down and help in fitting them into one body. Great historical events in this world have always been followed by some good which could not be foreseen for the moment. Providence could not have brought these great communities, these great civilizations together with the object of breaking each other's head till eternity. In this fusion, some good to both, hidden from us to-day must have been ordained by Providence. Men like Ranade could get a glimpse of the good even to-day. If I could accelerate the speed of that good by accepting even the prineiples of the well-known Marriage Bill of the late Sir Bhupendra Nath Basu I would not hesitate to do the same. After all, Joint Electorate with the condition imposed upon it, is a very short and cautious step towards that fusion. If we cannot take even that step, it means we are incapable of evolving as a politica body and must remain stagnant for a considerable time.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 13TH.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday you are a man of iron grip and tenacity. If you are bent on doing anything and everything or of getting a coveted post, for instance, that of the President of the United States, the Dail, Nicaragua, or even of the Assembly you will see that you get it by employing all means fair or foul. Your sheer doggedness and perseverance are, therefore, your greatest assets, but there is always safety in moderation and by your overdoing you will be landed into difficulties and your assets above-named will change into liabilities for which you will be challenged by scores of persons like shrewd Shamdasaniji who all may doubt your *bona-fides*. Under the safe and sure roof of your father (which is quite unlike the 'rdof' that the landlord of this humble Chela gives him and which leaks even when only a few drops of rain have been spared us by Jupiter Pluvius) you are tolerably happy, and his money makes your mare (including the mares which are the delight of the race-goers) go. Your papa dear though he gives you full liberty at home, a sort of local self-government, to do as you like of course within the circumscribed limit, he will keep certain powers with him (just as our benign local Government has kept the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner with themselves, which, howsoever you might rave or rage will, it seems, not be easily transferred to our Civic Fathers and Mammas, unless and until a local Plassey is fought out), viz., of fixing your "better half" for you. He will constantly bring pressure on you to unite in wedlock with the Venus of *his* choice and not yours, or at the least of your choice but approved by the future father-in-law, and thus be in your father's estimation, a "respectable man." What an idea of the old fogey, you will lament, and you will try to put off the "evil day.". You will have, however, soon to admit that marriage, like separate electorates in India, is a necessary and unavoidable evil, the more so when you are reminded of the pithy Urdu saying that is much spoken of at "Peel-house" (i.e., Play House, Grant Road) that marriage is a laddoo of wood, which those who eat repent of their folly, and those refrain from eating also repent of their folly ("lakdeka ladoo, khave," etc.) Though at first you will have terrible dread of married life, once you are struck off the roll of Bachelors' Association (B.A.) and be on the "respectable" list of Married Architects (M.A.) there will be no more happy person on earth and no more devoted hubby, and, in due natural course, a doting "puppy" in the world than yourself. Such is nature's way which is not understood or dreamt of in your philosophy! Your incident will be pointed out by your dear father, when he is playing with your Prince of Wales in his lap, or while the tot is gaily toddling and chattering like a poll, to waverers in the matrimonial market, and also to those who married with the girls of their choice but who after a few weeks, or at the most, months of gay married career, have had "enough of it" and want to be separated by the High Court, aided and abetted by limbs of the law, when only a few months ago, separation for even a second for either of the Laela and Mainun was a living death. Such are life's chhota and burra ironies! O tempora! O mores!!

RUSSIAN REPLY TO POLISH NOTE

IMMEDIATELY DISPERSE TERRORIST BANDITS.

ANTI-SOVIET DARK FORCES AT WORK

LONDON, June 12.

Moscow—Soviet reply to the Polish note regarding assassination of M. Voikov demands that the Polish Government should the crime and severely punish guilty pertake measures to thoroughly investigate sons; secondly, that Poland should admit Soviet representatives to participation in judicial acts in the case; thirdly, that Poland should immediately disperse terroristic bandit organisations and persons in Poland plotting against the Soviet and deport them. The reply declines Polish offer to compensate M. Voikov's widow as the Soviet deems it to be its own duty to protect her. It refutes the contention that the assassination was an act of an insane individual. On the contrary it was a manifestation of a systematic and regular struggle against the Soviet by dark forces of world reaction and enemies of peace. It stresses, that these dark forces have been loosened by the rupture of Anlo-Soviet diplomatic relations which the British Government prepared according to a regular plan.—Reuter.

BRITISH MALEFACTIONS IN CHINA.

RADICALS' AND COMMUNISTS' CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, June 12.

The British Consulate was the object of a demonstration organised by the Radicals and Communists in which banners were borne condemning the alleged British malefactions in China. The police quelled the demonstrators.—Reuter.

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"EVIDENCE" PRODUCED BY SECRET AGENTS

"LANSBURY'S WEEKLY" ON MR. BOSE'S RELEASE

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes:—After "thirty months" of imprisonment—an imprisonment imposed without trial of any sort or kind, by judge, jury or magistrate—the Government has released Mr. C. S. Bose. This Indan gentleman is a great public servant, holding the high and important office of Town Clerk of Calcutta, and was retained in office during the whole of his long term of imprisonment. The Government has successfully resisted all efforts to compel them to formulate their charges against Mr. Bose. As is usual in all such cases, secret agents have produced "evidence" which is not made public, and men's liberty is forfeited without any chance of the nation knowing what the offences are with which the prisoner is charged.

Mr. Bose could have bought release quite easily if he would have acknowledged himself in the wrong and given sureties for the future; but, being an honourable man, he refused all such attempts to make him perjure his own soul.

At long last the Government has been obliged, owing to the extremely dangerous condition of his health, to release him. For months past George Lansbury, Tom Johnston, Ernest Thurtle, Pethick Lawrence and others have been urging the Government to save this brave man's life by releasing him. Let us hope the release is in in time to save him! And, remember, there are still 163 persons either in prison or detained under the "Bengal Ordinance." British Labour must keep up the demand for their release.

GODAVERY DISTRICT CONFERENCE IN SESSIONS.

AMALAPURAM, June 11.

Mr. B. G. Horniman president-elect the East Godaveri District Conference arrived here with a catch of delegates and was accorded a rousing reception. He was taken in a big procession to the Conference pandal.

The sitting commenced in the afternoon of the Reception Committee referred noon amidst great enthusiasm. The Chair- to the joint electorates and the decision of the Working Committee and condemned what he called its back door policy with regard to Madras Swarajists.

A khadi exhibition was opened near the conference pandal at the outset and the audience was exhorted to take up the constructive programme of the Congress.

Mr. B. G. Horniman was presented with an address by the Coconada Municipality on his arrival there yesterday:—A. P.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

PELA FOR DEFINITION OF SWARAJYA

AMALAPURAM, June 12.

At to-day's sitting of the East Godaveri Distriet Conference two resolutions condemning the murder of Swmi Shradhanand and gongratulating Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and other released detenus were moved from the Chair and unanimously passed.

Resolutions asking the people of Godaveri to support the Nagpur Satyagraha, condemning the action of Government in sending Indian troops to China and exhorting people to carry on the constructive programme, especially Khadder, were also passed.

The Independence resolution excited lively discussion. The resolution runs as follows:—"This conference recommends to the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras to define the word 'Swarajya' as complete independence of India without the British Empire".—A.P.

PLEA FOR SPECIAL MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

AMALAPURAM, June 12.

In an interview regarding the object of the special session of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr Horniman said that they wanted a special meeting of the A.I.C.C. in order to have the resolutions of the Working Committee passed at Bombay discussed and either approved or disapproved by the A.I.C.C. If these resolutions or even a modification of them were approved by the A.I.C.C. which, he thought, was highly improbable, then the matter would have to be fought in the open Congress after intensive education in the country.

"We shall see" said Mr. Horniman "that those who want to abandon the policy of non-co-operation and surrender to Government and co-operate with a view to getting some further instalment of reforms by showing Government how nicely they can behave are forced to come out into the open and fight on a straight issue instead of trying to manoeuvre the country by underhand methods into a position of subservience."—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Central Sikh League sub-committee meetin to consider the recent Congress proposals has been postponed sine die as Sardar Kharkasingh will not be free to participate in its deliberations which are considered momentous.—A.P.

Mr. Devisaran the author of the article "A trip to Hell" and Gianchand editor and printer and publisher of the "Risala Vartman" which published the article will be tried under section 153 I.P.C. in the Court of Mr. F. H. Puckle, District Magistrate on Monday, June 13th 1927.—A.P.

The Prince of Wales technical school of Jorhat to open sessin in July.—A.P.

BOLSTERING UP A DISCREDITED POLICY

(Continued from Page 7.)

and intimidation of witnesses in political cases, the apprehensions of the noble Earl are entirely without foundation. During the last five or six years which according to the police version coincides with reerudescense or revolutionary activity, not a single witness has been assassinated or intimidated. The Sankaritola Murder Case, the Alipore Conspiracy Case, the Day Murder Case, the Sovabazar Case, the Burma Gun-running Case, the Alipore Jail Murder Case the Kakori Conspiracy Case in U. P. and similar cases, all of which the police regard as political, have been tried in open court, but the public have not heard of any witnesses being murdered or even intimidated. One is surprised that the Under-Secretary of State for India should still continue to trot out such worthless and repeatedly exploded arguments for bolstering up a thoroughly discredited policy.

Earl Winterton has said that the fact that a man occupied an important position in no way determined his guilt or innocence. I entirely agree I have never claimed any immunity from the operation of the law by virtue of my position in private or public life. We are all equal in the eye of the law and we desire to remain so. If we break the law, as we did in December 1921, we shall do so openly and we shall cheerfully accept the consequences as we did then. In the present case we have not broken the law and we have not violated any section of the Indian Penal Code. It is therefore but natural that we should feel that we are being persecuted not for complicity in a revolutionary conspiracy but for setting up a strong political organisation by means which are open and above board.

Earl Winterton has said in effect that those who were granted amnesty by Mr. Montagu in 1920 have not by their subsequent conduct justified Mr. Montagu's comparatively liberal policy. Id not claim to know all those who were granted amnesty in 1920. But I do know some who subsequent to their release joined the Congress and worked heart and soul for the Congress and Swarajya Party and of them I can say without the slightest hesitation that they were as loyal to the creed and programme of the Congress and the Swarajya Party as any one could possibly be.

I have confined myself for the present to the points which Earl Winterton has raised. There is much however that I would like to say about the case of the detenus generally but I must reserve them for a subsequent occasion when I am better. Except that some obliging gentlemen have accidentally come forward with a broken revolver or a picked up bomb-shell and offered themselves for arrest whenever there has been a talk of releasing the detenus—there has been no crime in the province which may be called revolutionary during the last few years and certainly not during the last twenlve months.

A perusal of Earl Winterton's speech gives one the impression that he is either deliberately indulging in erroneous statements and half truths or has been completely mis-informed by the men on the spot about the exact position of affairs in this unhappy province. Either alternative affords us poor consolation and little solace.

CRIME OF CONNECTION WITH 'FORWARD."

ANOTHER EXPOSURE

Sjt. Monmohan Bhattacharyya who was arrested under Regulation III of 1888, on the 25th September, 1923, and was only recently released, makes the following statement in protest against the insinuations made in Earl Winterton's statement in the House of Commons:—

In view of the statement on the "crimes" of the Bengal detenus which Earl Winterton has recently made in the House of Commons, I feel called upon to publish certain facts which have come to my knowledge in the course of my detention as a politieal prisoner.

LUDICROUS "CHARGES."

I was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 on the 25th September, 1923. Within a week I was transferred to the Krishnagar Jail and placed in a solitary cell. A police officer saw me there and me a piece of paper on which were written some "charges". I was not given a copy of these so-called charges nor even allowed to take down any notes. This is the procedure followed in every case. The "charges" against me were on the face of them ludiernous. The first count against me was that I had been a internee and had been released during the amnesty of 1920! To this day I have not been able to conceive how even the brilliant intellects of the C.I.D. could scent in this a crime punishable under the Penal Code.

The other "charges" were of "conspiray"—conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India, conspiracy to murder police officers and conspiracy by associating with Sjs. Purna Chandra Das and Kaliprasad Banerji of Madaripur (to which sub-division I belong). The absurdity of these "charges" is sufficiently exposed when I point out that Purna Babu had been in jail for two years before my arrest; only conspiracy phobia such as deprives one of reason and commonsense could imagine that I was "conspiring" with one who was safely locked up in a jail.

QUESTIONED ABOUT "FORWARD." & SUBHAS CHANDRA.

I may add here that immediately after my arrest I was taken to Sir Charles (then Mr.) Tegart and Mr. Armstrong at the Police headquarters at Lalbazar. I was asked the following questions:—(1) Whether I was the Manager of "Forward"; (2) What Subhas Babu had to do with "Forward"; (3) Whether Subhas Babu would be on the editorial staff, and so on. Not one question about secret societies, or revolutionary conspiracy, or any crimes of violence was put to me.

From Krishnagar I was taken to Midnapur and from the latter place brought to the Alipore Central Jail in August, 1924, as an operation for appendicitis was necessary. Here I and other political prisoners received frequent visits from police officers, but we never got so much as a hint as to the reasons for our arrest and detention. One of these officers was the late Rai Bhupendranath Chatterji Bahadur, whose conversation with me in a cell one day might be interpreted as giving me some hints; but I refrain from entering on this question because Bhupendra Babu, who alone could corroborate or contradict me, is no longer alive.

In February, 1925, I was made an Ordinance prisoner. The old procedure was once more followed. The list of "charges" was shown to me: they were the same as before, except that some of the names of those with whom I was alleged to have "conspired" had been changed. And who were these new fellow-conspirators of mine? They were mostly the other political prisoners with whom I came in contact in the jails where the Government had kept me!

ASKED TO BREAK OFF WITH "FORWARD."

In March 1926, Sir Hugh Stephenson saw us in the Alipore Jail; and a few days afterwards a European police officer of high standing saw me at the gate of the jail and told me. "Well, Mr. Monmohan, I had a talk with Sir Hugh Stephenson regarding your case. Government have no objection to realeasing you, provided that you do not go back to "Forward". I refused to give any such undertaking, and the result was that I was interned at Haroa, a village in the Bashirhat sub-division which is a notorious centre of Kala-azar and malaria. At Harao I was once again asked to seek employment elsewhere than in the "Forward" office.

The objection to my rejoining "Forward" clearly shows why I was arrested.

Earl Winterton says: "Those who were granted an amnesty by Mr. Montagu in 1920 have not by their subsequent conduct justified Mr. Montagu's comparatively liberal policy." I happen to be one of those released in 1920; and what I have done since is known to the public. I worked as Secretary of the "Servant Publishing Company Ltd." till August 1922. In November 1922 I was placed in charge of the preparations for bringing out "Forward" and from that time till my arrest I had neither the leisure nor the inclination to do anything else.

I have kept to the last an incident which I am sure, conclusively establishes what I urge. Immediately after my arrest, a police officer of high rank told me that though I was not connected with any secret organisation it was necessary to imprison me, because after the arrest of the others the "boys" would have flocked to me.

GOVT'S ARGUMENTS ARE MERE ANACHRONISMS.

The murders of Mr. Day and Sjt. Santi Chakravarti, and the bomb explosion in Mirzapur Street are the stock excuses of the Government for a policy of imprisonment without trial. But it is complacently forgotten that these incidents took place after I and fourteen others had been arrested and imprisoned under Regulation III. The Sankaritola murder indeed took place before our arrest, but there has been no proof that it was part of a revolutionary conspiracy. The crime was strongly denounced by all sections of the public.

On more than one occasion Lord Lytton and Earl Winterton have stated that each of the detenus was actively connected with criminal conspiracy. The noble Lords enjoy a certain privilege and it is difficult for them not to abuse it. The fact is that neither myself nor any of the other detenus was ever informed of the scope of evidence against us; no charge was ever preferred against us.—"Forward."

MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATIONS IN MYSORE

MYSORE, June 12.

His Highness the Maharaja's 44th birthday was observed as a holiday throughout Mysore to-day. At the capital, there was the usual Palace Durbar in the morning attended by the Dewan, members of the Council, Heads of Departments and distinguished guests. There was a grand state procession to Government House in the evening, a particular feature of the procession this year, being a magnificent life size marble statue of the late Highness Chamarajendra Wadiar.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. SETHI'S STATEMENT

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE'S REPLY

LONDON, June 11.

Geneva.—At the Labour Conference, replying to the statement by Mr. Sethi, General Secretary of Jamshedpur Labour Association drawing attention to unemployment in India, Mr. Walton (India Office) declared that it was not so extensive as Mr. Sethi represented it to be. If Mr. Sethi implied that the Government of India had not faithfully carried out the obligations under the Unemployment Convention, that would be a suggestion to which the Government of India's delegates would press strongest objection. He added that Government of India's attitude as regards unemployment would be explained most frankly, when it ratified the convention, namely, that industrial unemployment as understood in the West, was practically non-existent in India, in view of the special conditions there. As regards agricultural unemployment, India possessed perhaps the finest system of free employment agencies in the world. As regards enquiry regarding unemployment to be addressed to the Government of India, Mr. Walton declared that the Government of India had no objection to it.—Reuter.

SEARCHES PROVE FUTILE

AIRMAN COCKS STILL MISSING

LONDON, June 11.

Constantinople.—Another searcher who was sent out by the Embassy to trace the airman Cocks reports negative results from searches carried out in Broussa Vilayet by the authorities. The aeroplane was seen flying in northerly direction over Lake Isnikoel on 25th on 26th May, but the machine was too high to distinguish its marks. The authorities at Bilejik and Isnik are making investigations from which some result is possible as their area is likeliest to yield results, though search from the ground is almost impracticable.—Reuter.

"RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT.

MODIFICATION OF LAW URGED

LAHORE, June 11.

A number of the leading Mahomedans of Lahore took the opportunity of the visit of H. E. the Governor to Lahore to present their views on the subject of the view of the law taken in the "Rangila Rasul" judgment in appeal before the Lahore High Court affecting their community. A deputation headed by Sir Abdul Qadir waited on His Excellency this evening for the purpose.

The Governor received the deputation sympathetically and explaining the attitude of Government stated that it intended to treat as test case the prosecution of "Rasala Vartaman" recently instituted at Amritsar, before recommending any modification of the existing law. If circumstances rendered this necessary Government would press strongly for such modifications. The deputation then withdrew.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF TRADE UNION BILL.

TO BECOME LAW BEFORE SUMMER

RUGBY, June 11.

The House of Commons will reassemble on Monday, after the Whitsuntide recess, when the last clauses of Trade Unions Bill will be considered in the Committee. This stage of the bill will be completed on Tuesday when the new clauses introduced into the measure will be examined. The Government hope to pass the bill into law before the parliament rises for the summer holidays and there is every prospect that the House of Lords will receive the bill in ample time for the Royal assent to be given before the end of July.—B.O.W.

FIGHT AGAINST LEPROSY

ALLAHABAD'S MOVE

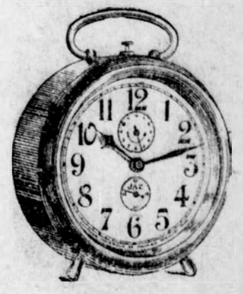
ALLAHABAD, June 11.

In response to an appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy made some time ago, the U.P. Government have formed a provincial committee with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as President to organize subscriptions for a campaign against leprosy and it is announced that a total sum of Rs. 1,86,780 has been collected and handed over to the Indian Conneil.—A.P.

1400 KILOMETRES IN 9 HOURS

LONDON, June 11.

Lisbon.—De Pinedo has arrived. He took nine hours to cover 1,400 kilometres from Punta Delgado.—Reuter.



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INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

EXCELLENT RESULTS FOR 1926.

(BY K. S. R.)

The report of the "Indian Mercantile" which has recently been published is an excellent document in that the company has done remarkably well during 1926.

With a net premium income of Rs. 87,829, the loss of Rs. 6,798 paid during the year (not even 8 per cent.) is negligible. Any fire insurance company will consider itself very lucky if the loss ratio could be maintained even at 50 per cent. of the premiums. As for expenses, the sum of Rs. 25,804, (hardly 30 per cent. of the income) is not only reasonable but is considerably on the lower level. The average expense ratio of many companies is never below 40 per cent. The actual trading profit of the "Indian Mercantile," therefore, for the year under report is 62 per cent. of the income for the year.

SUBSTANTIAL RESERVES PROVIDED

The Directors have very wisely provided a good reserve for meeting the unexpired liability and the Fire Fund at Re. 1,57,000 on a premium income of Rs. 87,000 is not only ample but is considerably more than what is generally maintained by any company. It may be mentioned that the ruling practice with fire insurance companies is to set apart 40 per cent. of the annual premiums to meet unexpired liabilities as from long experience it has been found that this is ample. Many companies do maintain in addition a special reserve which naturally goes to strengthen the position of the company. The reserve, therefore, set apart by the "Indian Mercantile" has strengthened its position considerably. Over and above this, there is the general reserve fund which gives additional strength to the company.

A glance at the investments will show that they are in gilt-edged securities. It is very commendable on the part of the Directors to have shown these at cost. There is always much money hidden in these securities which only adds additional strength to the company when it is remembered that nearly Rs. nine lakhs are so invested in first class securities.

DIVIDEND ALONE NOT ENOUGH FOUNDATION.

The dividend of 12 1|2 per cent. that has been paid is quite a good return on the invested capital. If the Directors were so disposed there was nothing to prevent them from paying a higher dividend. It may be stated that some of the leading companies did not begin paying dividends (at least large dividends) for several years. There is the instance of a company which did not pay any dividend for nine years, and when dividends were paid they did not exceed 5 per cent. until the 20th year. Not that there was no profit during these years, but the Directors in the first instance wanted to build a very sound financial position for the company before they paid large dividends. The duty of insurance organisation is mainly to the insuring public and it is their support which keeps these concerns going. So the stronger the foundation is built the better will be the service to the public. This is a point which some of our larger Indian insurance companies should consider when they think of disposing of surplus profits.

This slight but necessary digression apart, the results of the *Indian Mercantile* on the whole indicate the very great care exercised in the selection of business and we congratulate the Directors and their Secretary on the splendid results attained last year. We wish continued prosperity to the "Indian Mercantle" and look forward to a substantial increase in the business when the next report is presented.

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A FLAME OF SPIRITUAL GENIUS

WHAT PRATIVADI BHAYANKER SRIMAT ANANTACHARI/ OF KANCHI HAS ACHIEVED.

Lean and slim, cut out with an infusive spirit that does not give a casual observer much change of gauging the ages elevated in spiritual world, surrounded by followers high and low—but none the less infatuated—stands to-day the dominat figure, the budding personality, the all too sympathetic and the modest of all workers—a prince of yogis, a matadhikar in the right sense of it—his Holiness Jagadguru Srimat Anatacharya Swamiji Mahraj of Sri Kanchi Prativadi Bayankara Math. Spurred on by the lofty principles, great ideals and inspiring factors of his great grandfather Ananta Maharaj the founder of Pushkar temple, the young tender heart of H. H. Jagadguru Srimat Anantacharya Swami Maharaj of Sri Kanchi Pratiwadi Bhayankara Mutt, burned with zeal, a score and ten years ago to found a sanctum sanctorum" wherein all followers of the great Ramanuja will be accorded an atmosphere the like of which would prove inexplicable. With this intent in view, undaunted by the obstacles that presented themselves in no small measure, His Holiness has to-day the unique distinction of founding a temple at Fanaswadi, after an extensive tour all over India, the main object being the revival of Hindu culture and the building of a temple at Bombay, the commercial centre of India, to serve as a seat of spiritual awakening for modern India. Should attempts be made to picture as things transpired how His Holiness was first the recipient of great praise from the Nizam of Hyderabad and then from all the leading princes it will only prove to be ancient history as the spiritual work of His Holiness, the elevated position he occupies and other salient features of his which marked him as the 'great man' have all been carved in letters of gold.

The ever brimming wish in him received an impetus when a lady disciple—whose name, at the moment, the writer is not at liberty to divulge—presented him with a house, then worth two lakhs and which at the time of demolition had an offer of 4 1|2 lakhs—on which to-day stands the coveted temple. A native of Conjeevaram and born of a very high orthodox family, His Holiness has had moves tacit, sharp and quite a class by themselves to select the right things to manoeuvre all in such a manner that flaws should find no place in his dictionary and to-day he has given to this Presidency town and the orthodoxy a home for free worship, for expansion of spiritual culture and above all has shown a tenacity for fixity of purpose. But then this is not to be the end all of it for greater things are in store which when shaped ere long will bring about ravelatious undreamt of in the history of India, nay a renaissance and reformation that could be compared favourably with the great historic tradition of the West. His Holiness has for his policy the working on line of least resistance and the ideal turns out to be to build a temple in Bombay to serve as the nucleus for spiritual awakening of our land. Laudable the object, praiseworthy the enterprise, what to-day we see is but an iota of the great thing to come. To send out a deputation into the far West, to discuss freely the several aspects with the learned thinkers of the world is one of the moves to be adopted ere long and rightly at the head of the would-be deputation is to be Mr. M. Chakravarthy, a master of arts of the Madras University, a scholar of no mean repute and who fittingly at the time, occupies the post of the Secretary to His Holiness. The Secretary is one whose experience, if understood properly, has already received a very direct guidance from within which should exclude the necessity of perhaps even the possibility of another and outside guidance.

Coming now to the great erection itself, it will go down to posterity as something of a highly conceivable nature, be the same viewed from an artistic point of view, archaeological survey of it all or from the religious aspect of it. The workmanship bespeaks volumes on the sculptural ability, the archaeological efficiency and the moulding display, but the specimens of what the great future of it all is to be and be it remembered that all this has been the astute working of days and nights of many laborious years, the exceptionally clever manoeuvring of His Holiness himself worked up from Pancharatna according to the kalp without the slightest difference between theory and practice. The finances, the bulk of it, have poured into the coffers mainly from the purse of His Holiness' disciples and His Holiness who is one of the very great scholars of to-day has done every thing himself. He is a Yogi of remarkably high order and possessing as he does a through and convincing knowledge of the Lavkikams he is sure, before many months are past, to bring about a representation of Dravadian Art and establish a Sanskrit academy which will be the timing art machine of many scholars worthy of the soil and the glory of the great land India.

The finesse, the technique, the arrangement and the construction itself of the various idols that adorn the temple cannot be dealt with in the space of this article in such a manner as to drive home the picturesqueness of it all, so then adieu, good readers all till our pen should spill ink in a fresh chapter wherein no efforts will be spared to bring about the realistic and the telling effect of the idols that adorn the Sanctum Sanctorum.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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OUR KENYA LETTER

WHITE SETTLERS' HOSTILITY TO INDIANS

A CAMPAIGN OF SYSTEMATIC EXCLUSION

(From Our Correspondent)

MOMBASA, June 1.

At the last sessions of the East African Indian National Congress a resolution urging the Government of Kenya to nominate Indian Members on Public Bodies such as Railway Boards, Public Health Boards, and similar other bodies was passed and subsequently the Indian Community, through its central organisation, the Congress at Nairobi, had requested not to neglect the Indian Community. But the Government appears to think that representation of Indians as a community is not necessary. The Indian elected member on the Kenya Legislative Council recently put two questions to which written replies have been given by the Kenya Government. To the first question regarding representation on Railway Board the Government has replied as under:—

"Government is aware that there is no Indian Member on the Inter-Colonial Railway Council nor on Port Advisory Board. It is not the intention of Government to provide for the representation on such bodies of racial interests as such. The present representation as laid down in the Order in Council, is considered satisfactory."

To the second question of representation on Health Board, the Government's reply reads, "Government is aware that there is no Indian Member on the Central Board of Health. Members of the Central Board of Health are appointed on account of possession of special knowledge of medical or sanitary science or of special experience in local or in central public health administration. Should it appear to Government that the expert view with regard to any of the above matters might best be represented by an Indian, there is no reason why such Indian should not be appointed, but it is not the intention of the Government to make provision for the appointment of members to represent communities as such, and apart from the possession of special qualifications to advise Government on professional or technical matters connected with public health administration."

First of all, the Kenya Government wants to ignore the Indian community altogether, but when they are called upon to explain their step-motherly attitude towards the indian community, they are wise enough to find out an answer most suitable to them. It will be remembered that Pro. Simpson urged segregation of Asiatic communities resident in East Africa on social and sanitary grounds and a great stress was laid on the health of the communities concerned. Amongst the Indians of Kenya there are experts such as Dr. Karve, Dr. Souza and others who have taken so much interest in the health of the community and would equally well serve on the health board along with the so-called European experts. Again the Government wants to impress on the Indians that they are not debarred, and still the Indian representation has been neglected.

INFLUX OF NEW SETTLERS FROM LONDON.

The East African Trade and Information Office is, since its establishment recruiting White settlers for Kenya as well as Tanganyika, with a view to make Kenya and the whole of East Africa a White Man's country. They have already been successful in part and now with persons such as Sir Edward Grigg at their back the White Settlers are sure to go ahead in every respect. A recent report from London states that 50 cases have been handled by the Information Office in London. Of these five settlers are taking up definite settlement propositions and the remainder have taken positions as pupils on farms before launching for their own. In addition to above sixteen are in negotiations with various employers who have vacancies for such pupils. There are other intending settlers who have very little or no capital and who have been fixed up either with the farms or are still in negotiations.

WHAT ABOUT INDIAN SETTLERS?

The Indian Congress at Nairobi has on several occasions drawn the attention of the Colonial Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Mill-owners' Association at Bombay to consider the proposal of sending their representatives to East Africa to study the trade possibilities which may serve two purposes, one the economic and political stability of Indians in this country as well as good exchange of trade with India. It is not too late yet if the bodies concerned took up the matter. Leaving apart the question of communities in Kenya, this Colony urgently requires Indian capitalists more in numbers than that of Europeans. The Indian capitalists will be able to lift up the Africans to a height of progress to which an European could not because of his self-imposed supremacy as a human being. Is India prepared to do any good to the Africans? If so, let her send few capitalists to this part of Africa and she will be doing a real service to the oppressed natives.

ABUSES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY ORDINANCE.

In a series of articles the Ven. Archdeacon Oven has criticised some abuses of Kenya administration with regard to Natives. In the first article in which he advocates reform for Kenya referring to the abuses of the administration he says, "Let me illustrate from but one class of administrative practice. There is an Ordinance called the Native Authority Ordinance 1912 and sub-section (h) of section 7 empowers African headman to order able-bodied men to work on specified works which are for the benefit of the community to which the men belong. Section 8 of the Ordinance empowers district officers of a certain grade to direct headman to issue orders under section 7. I have no hesitation whatsoever in affirming that during the fifteen years since this ordinance was enacted tens of thousands of men, women and children have been by the abuses of this clause, forced to work in utterly illegal ways."

The Ven. Archdeacon Oven then quotes examples of his own knowledge. One of them is as follows:—

"In January 1921, I found while itinerating my district that a demand had been made on a community to send in to the Government station 48 miles distant some hundreds of loads of thatching grass. This was not for the benefit of the community upon whom the demand was made. The minimum distance over which those ordered to supply the grass had to carry it was 42 miles, and the maximum 50. And, of course, the total distance walked was 84 and 100 miles respectively. Many women were ordered to supply the grass, and there were not a few boys and girls round about 12 to 15 years of age. The journey out and home took four days, and they were rewarded with from 3 to 8 cents of a florin 3|4d. to 2d. I protested and was informed that my protest would be given effect."

In a second article commenting on the Native Authority (amendment) Ordinance 1922 the Ven. Archdeacon Oven under the heading "A Flogging" says, "The sad thing is that advantage is not taken of the roads to use wheeled transport and avoid human porterage, which has caused more misery in tropical Africa than any other form of labour. The Africans hate to be called upon to perform it, try to get out of it and are flogged and fined. On March 9, 1925 I photographed the bruised and bleeding body of a man named Harun Adoche, who the previous day (Sunday) was commandeered to transport the District Officer's camp kit. He and three others demurred, and were brutally flogged by the headman's orders. One of the four was dead in a short time, which was a most unfortunate event, for the natives believed that it was due to the flogging. I championed Harun's plea for redress, but though the headman was fined he was allowed to remain in office and Harun received no compensation. And of course the flogging incapacitated him for the work he was commandeered to do."

Several questions based on the Ven. Archdeacon Oven's articles in the "Manchester Guardian," have been asked in Parliament and the Colonial Secretary has very wisely replied to all of them that he will communicate to the Acting Governor at Nairobi as he is not aware of the things.

ELIMINATION OF INDIANS FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The Kenya Government has, it appears, from the attitude at present taken up, embarked on a policy of gradually but steadily eliminating the Indians from higher posts in the Government service. Last year several prison warders who were Indians had been degraded from the posts they had ably filled and were forced to accept the posts of ordinary clerks. The Indian Congress has been repeatedly clamouring for the appointment of able Indians in higher Government posts and the Government is just acting otherwise. One of the most recent examples is the degradation of a second grade teacher in Allidina High School at Mombasa. The teacher who has been served with a notice to accept a third grade failing which his services will be terminated from 12th June 1927, was engaged by the Education Department in 1924. After a period of one year's service, he was promoted to the second grade on merits and now he has been degraded and has been asked to accept a lower position. The Education Department has failed to give any reason whatsoever for the unjust action and it has even refused to give a hearing to the party concerned.

THE KENYA DAILY MAIL.

The Kenya Daily Mail is the name of a New Daily paper which will be shortly out from Mombasa. The policy of the paper will be guided by Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya who is the Governing Director of the Limited Concern which has decided to take out the paper. It is expected that the first issue of the paper will be out in the course of a week or two. All interested in political as well as commercial life of East Africa will do well to have the paper which is bound to be a success.

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DISSOLUTION OF THE DAIL

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S RETROSPECT

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Both Houses of the Irish Free State Parliament completed their agenda late last night, and the dissolution will be announced in a special edition of the "Official Gazette" on Monday.

Before separating last night President Cosgrave, the Speaker, and other prominent members indulged in some reflections and moralisations on the significance of the occasion, and, as was quite natural, made comparisons of the state of the country when the Dail assembled four years ago with what it is to-day.

At the time it first sat the country was in the throes of civil war. On the second day of its existence two prominent members, while driving to Leinster House to take part in its proceedings, were fired at, and one was killed, the other being wounded. Next morning the Government executed three of the leaders of the revolt. This very severe measure is held by many to have been the means of saving the Free State. It certainly showed clearly the spirit of determination with which the new Government intended to carry out its mandate.

As President Cosgrave said last night, they had lived from a time fraught with the consciousness of danger to a period in which they had enjoyed the consciousness of peace. During the existence of the Dail they had passed no fewer than 183 public and nine private Acts. They had, moreover, laid the foundations of the State and contributed much to the history of that period.

Mr. Johnston, leader of the Opposition, in endorsing what the President said, remarked that in fifty years' time historians would look back to the period and say: "What a great time it was to live in."

The battle of the hustings is now in full swing, and during this week-end nearly every Minister and private member will be before their constituents. What the result will be is altogether beyond the power of the keenest students of politics to say with any degree of certainty, so many elements are entirely incalculable. Hitherto not more than slightly over 50 per cent. have come to the polls. Should there be an exhaustive vote on this occasion it may have the effect of giving quite a new aspect to the new Dail.

The best critics are, however, agreed that the Cosgrave Government will come back with a slightly decreased personnel, but still strong enough to form a Ministry and carry on with the assistance of certain groups which stand for peace and stability. There is much talk of a Republican ruse to avoid taking the oath and to seize the reins of Government. This, however, is discounted by the fact that during the tenure of office the Cosgrave Ministry have carefully surveyed the possibilities of such action and made provisions accordingly.—"Oserver."

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Some Beauty Secrets

By MIMOSA

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"How To Shampoo."—Try pure stallax. I think you could get as small a quantity as two or three ounces. A remarkably good shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax in a cup of hot water. This cleanses the scalp well, and makes the hair very soft, glossy and wavy.

"Run Down."—If you cannot sleep well, nerves just a trifle unsettled, remember the body is like a piano and needs to be kept tuned up to concert pitch. The ideal body tuner is Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets. They strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give instant relief from that "tired out," "done up" feeling.

"Rejuvenating The Skin."—You should not be discouraged because the face bleach you are using isn't effective; at certain seasons of the year all skins are more or less discoloured or freckled, and a face bleach is hardly adequate. A substance which I highly recommend is Mercolized Wax. It is a creamy product with wonderful absorptive properties, and in about ten days, if applied nightly, you will find that the old skin has almost imperceptibly entirely flaked off and the fresh skin underneath is apparent. This method is harmless, and the results achieved are most beneficial to one's looks and to the skin itself. About an ounce will do.

"Eyebrows and Lashes."—Have you tried brushing your eyebrows with a small soft brush? An excellent plan is to apply mennaline to stimulate the growth of the eyebrows and lashes as well. Get only an ounce. It can be applied with the finger-tip. I think you will find that your brows and lashes will soon become more luxuriant after such treatment.

"Annoying Perspiration."—For the offensive perspiration odour you complain of I would by all means use a little white pergol; applied to the affected surface with the finger-tips, it will instantly stop the trouble.

"Stimulating Hair Growth."—You should follow the instructions given in this article, and in addition make up a good hair and scalp tonic. Take an ounce of boranium and mix it with a quarter pint of bay rum; rub into the scalp occasionally. It stimulates the growth of hair and prevents dandruff. You will soon see marked improvement in the general condition of your hair.

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"Removing Unsightly Hair."—Powdered pheminol is the most practical thing with which to remove the superfluous hair. Apply it directly to the surface affected, and the hair will wilt so that it can be rubbed off in two or three minutes, leaving no trace. An ounce will last quite a long time.

"Avoiding Rouge."—Yes, I agree with you that rouge is easily detected, but because of that you need not be without colour. It seems essential in a few cases like yours. There is a powder, very little known to the public, called colliandum, which blends so remarkably with the skin that its use cannot be detected. Of course, some skins require very little colour, and you must be careful to know your style.

"A Soap Hint."—Pilenta is a very good complexion soap that has been recommended to me by many who find its use delightful. It has a very soothing effect on the skin, and at the same time it is a good cleanser. I have not found as good a one, as yet.

"Improving the Lips."—A poor circulation is usually the cause of that blue, bloodless appearance of the lips you complain of, and for troubles of that kind you should consult your physician. But why let an old-fashioned prejudice keep you from seeking a harmless artificial aid temporarily? A soft stick of prolactum applied to the lips gives a beautiful and perfectly natural colour and prevents dryness.

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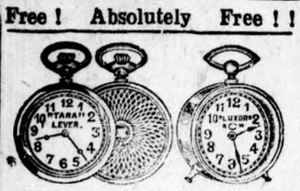

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